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Allied Bombs Rain on Reich and Sofia; British Seek to Save 'United Europe'; Subsidy Compromise Offered by Taft

Ease Women's Work Time; Greek Monarchy Question; '44 Construction Drops

The World's Day—December 11, 1943

Boston: Women's Working-Hour Law Relaxed

State laws forbidding women to work more than 48 hours a week have been relaxed in a few instances only for emergency war orders, upon military requests, and for only a few weeks, James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, reported today. [Page 2.]

Drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in Massachusetts will not be delayed by new legislation giving them priority in deferment, according to Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service. [Page 5.]

The Newport Naval Training Station will stop taking recruits soon and will be devoted to training officers and men for ships companies to serve with the fleet, the Navy has announced. Oldest in the country the station has been in operation for half a century.

In Europe: Greek King to Review Situation

King George of Greece has placed a definite question mark on whether he will return to his country after Allied victory before his people have had a chance to vote on whether they want a monarchy. In a letter written Nov. 8 and released today, the King said he would examine the question anew in the light of conditions when Greece is liberated.

Finland's Parliament held a prolonged and heated debate over the nation's foreign policy. Chairman Vaino Voionmaa of the Foreign Affairs Committee said that Finland was fighting only a "defensive war." He made the statement in reply to criticism from certain circles which declared the nation should try to expand into East Karelia. Mr. Voionmaa also discussed peace possibilities and Yrjoe Schildt, Farmers Party leader, commented that "not even the food situation compels us to partake in the war." Government leaders have argued that Finland is dependent on Germany for food.

Refugees numbering 60,000 have been admitted to various parts of the United Kingdom since May, 1940, and they still are arriving at the rate of 800 a month, the Foreign Office disclosed. The announcement said 40,000 Polish refugees were being removed from Persia to East and South Africa, India, Palestine, and Mexico through efforts of the governments concerned.

Nine guerrillas have been executed at Burges by German military authorities on charges of sabotaging railroads, canal locks and other installations in the Loire River area. It was disclosed by the French Press. Nearly 200 French "bandits and communists" accused of sabotage were arrested between Nov. 21 and Dec. 6 and an additional 2,705 were taken into custody for "common law offenses," Vichy Radio reports said.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle will speak at Constantine, Algeria, Sunday on France's foreign policy. "Because of present events, this speech will be of particular importance," Radio France at Algiers said in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

Washington: U. S. Construction Drop Forecast

Expenditures on new construction in the continental United States are expected to drop from an estimated $7,400,000,000 in 1943 to approximately $4,200,000,000 in 1944, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported. Public construction is dropping from $5,700,000,000 to $2,900,000,000.

Asking continuance of the Administration's food subsidy program, a petition with the names of 30,000 members of the United Auto Workers Union C. I. O. was presented to Vice-President Henry Wallace as President of the Senate.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States Ambassador to five governments in exile in London, has arrived in Washington and has already conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on a call home for consultation.

The United Mine Workers and operators representing about two thirds of the entire soft coal industry are on the verge of an agreement, with only details to be worked out, it was reported.

National: Printers Vote Against A. F. of L. Tie

Unofficial returns from a referendum vote among approximately 600 local unions of the International Typographical Union show 21,903 members against reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor and 19,755 in favor, it was reported by Woodruff Randolph, Secretary Treasurer, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Because 35,000,000 books for overseas use have been purchased by the Army and Navy to fulfill their needs, the Victory Book Campaign, which collected 17,000,000 books for members of the armed forces, is being discontinued on Dec. 31, it was announced at New York headquarters of the Campaign.

Christmas bonuses for 1,300 employees of Lincoln Electric Company, totaling about $3,000,000, were ordered distributed. Payments average about one year's salary for each worker. Since 1934, about $12,000,000 has been distributed in bonuses, it was estimated.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Machinery Started to Ease Cutbacks on War Contracts

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—With cutbacks in war contracts becoming a regular part of many a day's news, even though over-all war production continues to mount, Government officials here are reported to be spending an increasing amount of time studying ways and means of reconcerting the war production machinery to peacetime activity.

These cutbacks—even cancellations—of orders are indices that promise that some time there will be an end to war production, even though that end is not now in sight. Cutbacks it might be said are the first symptoms of a condition obviously developing rapidly into a major problem for the country.

The War Manpower Commission, whose interest in the problem stems from its concern with providing war industry with an adequate labor supply, feels for the moment at least that these cutback orders, while disruptive individually and collectively, are now and will continue to be for the next three months at least a minor economic problem. For with next year's war production total sighted to surpass this year's and with the manpower shortage still acute cutbacks cause but small dents in the tremendous over-all national war production picture.

That cutbacks can, however, become a major danger, say in three, six or nine months, and swell into a flood of contract cancellations is all too apparent to Government officials. And the War Manpower Commission's attempt to control

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The Weather

Colder—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

War Reduces Relief Costs In Bay State

Massachusetts total in '43 expected to dip to $4,200,000 — All-time high $27,154,582.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

General relief costs in Massachusetts will hit a post-depression low of approximately $4,200,000 this year compared with the all-time high of $27,154,582 reached at the depth of the depression even with the WPA caring for thousands of persons who otherwise would have been on State relief rolls.

This was revealed today by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, who based his 1943 estimate on figures for the first 10 month of the year.

October figures just made available how 15,178 cases on public welfare as against 23,658 in the corresponding month last year and the peak of 103,547 cases in 1935. Cost of public welfare for October, 1943, was $361,422 compared with $617,952 in the corresponding month a year ago.

Wartime Demand

That the impact of wartime demand for workers has had a major effect on reducing relief roles may be seen in the downward trend which has persisted as the manpower situation grew more acute. In January, 1942, for example there were 36,895 public welfare cases in Massachusetts with 17,075, or nearly half of them classified as employables.

The average case cost of general relief in Massachusetts was $30.09 per month in October of this year. Case costs of general relief in the other New England States as reported for August, 1943, were: Maine, $24.57; New Hampshire, $24.50; Vermont, $22.54; Rhode Island, $36.40; and Connecticut, $29.14.

With signs already appearing to indicate that the flood tide of employment may have been passed, the trend which has been downward for several years is expected to reverse itself, the Public Welfare Commissioner said. A sharp recession in employment would result in a very sharp increase in welfare costs and is generally anticipated after the war.

Old Age Upward

While general relief costs have been diminishing old-age assistance expenses have continued their upward trend, Commissioner Rotch pointed out. This is true, he said, notwithstanding the drop in case load which again is a result of widespread employment.

The 1943 total cost is estimated at more than $36,000,000. In 1942 the total was $33,378,629. The average number of 1942 cases was 86,407.

In October of this year 78,853 old-age assistance cases cost the Commonwealth $3,049,203, the benefits averaging $38.67 for each recipient. The latter figure was $3.59 higher than for June, 1943, when the new law liberalizing the old-age program was adopted. This law, while compelling financially able children to contribute to the support of their parents, set up new minimum standards for local welfare boards resulting in more than half of the old-age assistance cases receiving higher allotments.

The individual monthly benefits for old-age assistance recipients in the other New England States in August, 1943, were: Maine, $23.27; New Hampshire, $25.75; Vermont, $18.97; Rhode Island, $27.82; Connecticut, $30.82.

Debate in Senate also includes question of quick action on taxes or recess delay.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The Senate Banking Committee, anxious to get the subsidy issue out of the Congressional trenches before Christmas, is studying today a compromise offered by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio which would permit subsidy expenditures of $700,000,000 annually, but prohibit future price roll-backs.

Meanwhile the Senate Finance Committee, also acting with an eye on the calendar, is debating whether to continue seeking further "painless" means of raising revenue and thus push its slow-moving tax bill over into 1944, or to halt these efforts now and get the revenue legislation on the statute books before Jan. 1.

A view expressed in responsible quarters in the House is that if the tax bill's total is not to exceed $2,000,000,000, it would be better to postpone the tax measure until next year.

The Senate Committee has made extremely slow headway with the pending tax bill. The House passed a bill boosting taxes by $2,140,000,000, but so far, despite warnings and entreaties by Treasury experts and Government stabilization officials, the Senate group has succeeded only in cutting the new revenue down to $1,922,700,000.

Guaranteed Prices

Although a plan to delay the subsidy vote until after Feb. 1 is being pushed on Capitol Hill, some members of the Senate Banking Committee expressed the hope that they could report out Senator Taft's compromise bill by Dec. 15 and complete congressional action before the Christmas holidays.

Senator Taft planned to offer his compromise as a substitute for the Bankhead bill which would stop most food subsidy payments Dec. 31 and attempt to tie subsidies to support prices guaranteed farmers. Senator Taft said the support price structure was essential to 1944 production and legislative speed was advisable.

"It is highly desirable to say to farmers now, when they are planning their production programs: 'Here is what you can expect from Congress in 1944,'" he said.

Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina said, however, that he did not believe subsidy action could be completed before Christmas, "although we are certainly going to try."

Prevention of Spoilage

Senator Maybank and some other Committee members are in favor of writing compromises directly into the Bankhead bill. House-passed legislation now before the Committee would permit limited "production subsidies" on vegetable oil crops and give the War Food Administration permission to sell perishable fruits and vegetables at a loss to prevent spoilage.

"I hope we can work out something that will be acceptable to both War Food Administration Marvin Jones and to us," Senator Maybank

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Determination is seen to press for unity as British and later as United Nations policy

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—An effort to salvage some small measure at least of European unity as a basis of postwar political reconstruction has been launched in London.

In a double-barrelled editorial yesterday the Times of London came out strongly in favor of the "establishment of unified European organs of control for essential services," and against the breaking up of Germany after the war.

The unusual significance of this leading article is due to two factors: First to the timing of it immediately after the Teheran conference, and second to the fact that the Times, though not, strictly speaking, a mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, is often utilized by it to launch important policies.

As for timing, it has been generally assumed here that the Teheran conference of Prime Minister Churchhill, President Roosevelt, and Premier Stalin probably meant the capitulation of Britain and the United States to the well-known and often-expressed Soviet opposition to applying the Federal idea in Europe. The question is now being asked whether on the contrary the Times article doesn't half conceal and half reveal the agreement between the "Big Three" at Teheran to some degree of genuine unity in Europe, especially perhaps in a security sphere.

Unity as Policy

If it doesn't hint at such a three-power decision, then the Times' leading article clearly indicates the determination in certain high circles in London, if not inside the Foreign Office itself, to press for adoption of European unity as a British and eventually a United Nations policy.

Underneath the new line taken in the Times' article lies the contest over British diplomatic postwar policy, which is still far from decided. Two of the principal points of contention are: What to do about Germany and what ought to be Britain's attitude toward the smaller powers on the Continent perpetually threatened by Germany.

It isn't altogether clear whether yesterday's leading article is aimed mainly at opposing fragmentation

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By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain Again in Italy

Arrows show how Fifth and Eighth Armies have made progress against heavy resistance at both ends of the Allied line and where Italian troops have gone into action for the first time as a formal part of an Allied fighting force.

Storm-Tossed Sofia Ship Rocked by U. S. Bombing

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—The American bombing of Sofia is calculated to add to the confusion that has swept through Bulgaria in the wake of the Allied diplomatic victories in the Middle East and the possibility of a new Allied offensive in the Balkans.

The question whether Bulgaria will be driven from the war by the force of critical developments at Sofia in the past few days. The situation at the Bulgarian Capital is expressive of a national crisis of the most serious nature.

Meetings of the Cabinet, of the Regency Council with the Cabinet and with other outstanding politicians, two secret meetings of the Sobranje (parliament), as well as the recall for purposes of reporting of Bulgar diplomatic representatives in Berlin, Ankara, and Moscow, together with reports about resignations of leading ministers and popular peace demands—all these tell their own story.

Bulgar Policy

Bulgaria throughout the war has followed a policy of pro-German "nonbelligerency" which has brought it considerable territorial gains at little cost in men or materials. Now it would like to keep most of these ill-gotten gains and contract out of the war without making any appreciable sacrifices.

Though reports to date do not indicate the substance of these secret discussions, it would be not surprising if these turned upon the conditions under which Bulgaria could contract out of the war. Such conditions naturally would involve the sacrifice of a great deal of territory, especially since it has been taken from Allies like Greece and Yugoslavia. The fact that there have been no special missions for this purpose means nothing, since Bulgaria and Russia and Bulgaria and Turkey still maintain diplomatic relations and therefore avenues whereby such conditions could have been communicated.

To keep Bulgaria out of the war is a task which astute King Boris set himself and which the present rulers are continuing. This is understandable, since the country is very much divided in sympathies. The Regency and Cabinet are puppets of Adolf Heinz Beckerle, Nazi Minister in Sofia, senior Army officers are pro-German, but the lower officers and people generally are much more pro-Russian.

Nazi Grip Strong

To escape from German demands and make peace with the Allies would be extremely difficult, remembering that Bulgaria has been a German military base in the Balkans since March, 1941, and Sofia is German military head-

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Indian Food-Control Plans Designed to Avert Famine

By C. R. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8—Plans for food controls designed to avert the disaster of another famine such as has just swept through Bengal and into the neighboring provinces are now emerging as the result of the recent debates in both houses of the Central Legislature.

These controls are based upon the assumption that the Central Government will have full responsibility for mobilizing the food resources of the country, that it will exercise supervision and control over food in all stages of production and use whatever powers essential to ensure the success of its program.

Such emergency extension of government authority would include power to prohibit exports of food grains, purchase of imports, extension of urban rationing, rigid enforcement of food grains control order, improvement of procurement machinery inside the country, and association of informed public opinion with the working of the Food Department.

These regulations correspond with the main principles laid down in a report of the Food Grains Policy Committee, presided over by Sir Theodore Gregory. That important document was referred to many times during debates in terms of highest approbation.

The Government has in the Gregory report the necessary blueprint for handling the food question for the duration of the war and even afterward in some respects. What is required is bold and resolute action in carrying recommendations into effect, and there is now every indication of that.

Orders have already been issued to the Sind Government that there

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Churchill's Talk 'Off Record' But Smile Means Victory

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—A President Roosevelt gave Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a detailed, firsthand report on the Allies' newly completed victory strategy during a 48-hour stop-over at ancient Carthage on his trip home from Teheran and Cairo.

This was disclosed by the White House today in the latest of a series of dispatches from the presidential party belatedly telling of places Mr. Roosevelt visited on his historic journey.

At Carthage as the guest of General Eisenhower, Allied commander in North Africa and Italy, Mr. Roosevelt stayed in a villa descriptively called "The White House" — a sparsely furnished guest mansion overlooking the Mediterranean and inhabited by the Nazis until they finally were driven out of Africa last year.

General Eisenhower previously had met the President at Oran and accompanied him to Tunis on his way to Cairo. The General also had participated in some of the strategy discussions at Cairo after Mr. Roosevelt dispatched a plane to Allied headquarters in Algiers for him.

He had not, however, joined in all the mapping of strategy nor was he present at Teheran for the meeting with Marshal Stalin

CAIRO, Dec. 11 — There are stories to which no pen or typewriter can do justice—and the press conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill is one of these.

This is especially so when Britain5s leader is in one of those expansive moods which come over him at moments when the Allied cause is moving forward relentlessly on all fronts and he can sit back for a moment and speak of the past and future. He was in such mood today when he spoke to the Allied press in the sunlit ballroom of the British Embassy in Cairo.

We had been told to be in our seats 15 minutes before Mr. Churchill was scheduled to appear but every chair had been occupied a good half hour when the Prime Minister strode down the room and took his place beneath the fierce toothy lion and prancing unicorn of the British national emblem.

Standing in a patch of sunlight which streamed down from a high window above his head, Mr. Churchill smiled at the rolling applause which spontaneously breaks out whenever he appears. A number of persons present had seen

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War-Bond 'Promotion' Right From Front

Associated Press

Captured German Tanks Come to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nazi equipment is unloaded at a Brooklyn pier, preparatory to being used for War-Bond promotional work. Left rear is a Mark III, right rear is a Mark IV, in foreground is a standard German tank destroyer with 75mm. gun.

Allies advance anew in Italy—Russians gain in Dnieper Bend but Nazis drive on Kiev.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And Other direct news dispatches

RAF bombers have renewed the air assault against Germany after a week of relative inactivity. Undisclosed targets in the Reich and Western Europe were attacked last night by fairly strong formations of heavy bombers and Mosquito planes.

A few hours later, American heavy bombers attacked targets in northwest Germany in the first Britain-based American raid in 10 days.

There is every indication that both the RAF and the American 8th Air Force have replenished their losses and are ready to carry out new and greater mass raids against Berlin and other vital centers.

These latest attacks followed by a few hours a 10-minute assault by African-based American Liberators on Sofia. It was the third raid in a month on Sofia. Railroad yards in the Bulgarian Capital appear to have been the principal targets of the United States planes, but it is probable the American bombs were aimed more at sagging Bulgarian morale than at military objectives. Apparently well-authenticated dispatches indicate the Bulgarian political crisis is growing worse daily. Incidentally, there also are mounting signs that the Hungarian Government faces a showdown with its war-weary people.

Meanwhile, here are the other principal war developments:

The Fifth and Eighth Armies have registered new gains in Italy in fighting that has seen Italian troops go formally into action on the Allied side for the first time. Eight Army troops have beaten off German counterblows to seize the Adriatic coastal road town of San Leonardo and have flung another bridgehead over the Moro River farther inland. At the same time, the Fifth Army has punched ahead a mile west of Filignano toward the Nazi stronghold of Cassino.

The Russians are hammering their way across the south Russian steppes toward Krivoi Rog and Kirovograd, two of the last important Nazi strongholds in the Dnieper Bend, but apparently are suffering serious reverses in the Kiev bulge, 200 miles to the northwest. In this latter sector, massed German armor appears to have driven General Vatutin's forces back to the area south of Malin, only 55 miles west of Kiev. Capture of Malin by the Germans would gravely endanger the supply problems of Soviet troops still fighting at Chernyakhov, 80 miles west of Kiev.

In the Pacific, Japanese air resistance has disappeared over New Britain and seems to be declining in the Marshall Islands. This may advance the date of Allied invasion assaults against these two bases which are among the most important held by the Japanese.

In China, intense fighting continues in areas northwest and northeast of Changteh and along a 100-mile front extending to the Yangtze River from a point north of the Rice Bowl city which the Chinese retook Thursday. Conceivably, this battle could be the turning point that will lead to the "counteroffensive against Japan" which Gen. Liu Wei-chang says is near at hand.

Balkans:

Heavy Allied Air Raid Reported by Sofia

The Sofia radio said waves of Allied planes dumped explosives for 105 minutes on the Bulgarian Capital. The attack came at the height of what appeared to be a Bulgarian Government crisis. A few hours after the raid, it was announced that the Parliament had

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Few Women Work Over 48-Hour Week

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though women are being allowed to work nights in hundreds of Massachusetts war plants, very few women are being permitted to work more than 48 hours a week, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, reported here today.

State law forbids women working more than nine hours a day and 48 a week. Also under the old statutes they cannot start earlier than 6 a. m. nor work later than 10 p. m.

However under the demands for war production, the laws in Massachusetts as in many other States have been relaxed. By executive order Governor Saltonstall has women on a third shift, which usually starts shortly before midnight and runs until early morning, we have had to be more liberal. In many plants and mills there are not enough men available to make a third shift, and women have had to be added to enable operation on a 24-hour basis. But we have refused many requests when not for vital war business, and recently have tightened up further.

"Practically all the big war plants except those engaged on heavy work, such as foundries, have obtained permission to employ women on their third shifts.

"If any plant wants to use women on a third shift, it can be on war work only, and the plant must make request to the procurement officer of the Army or Navy, then the Army or the Navy through its headquarters office has to certify that the plant needs the extra third shift. This endorsement of the request goes to the labor relations officer of the service, who in turn certifies the need to me.

"Permission is given on a 90-day basis and if the need continues renewals are made.

Limit Moved Up

"The night limit of 10 p. m. has been moved up to 11 p. m. Women can work until 11 p. m. with the permission of the Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Similarly given his Commissioner of Labor authority to grant exceptions from the laws when he feels necessary.

"It is only for an emergency war order and for a few weeks, and then on army or navy request, that the State allows women more than a 48-hour week," Commissioner Moriarty said. "The limit is 54 hours.

Money Rejected

"While we have had many requests to extend the work-week beyond 48 hours, we have turned down most of them. The total granted is small.

"With applications to work boys between 16 and 18 and girls between 16 and 21 may be employed on the first two shifts, that is, not before 6 a. m. and not later than 11 p. m., provided this is not in the hazardous trades and that they have obtained their educational certificates.

"Women working on the third shift must be 21 years of age or over."

On Federal property such as the Boston Navy Yard and the Watertown Arsenal, State laws governing the hours of women do not apply. Inquiry at both Federal establishments brings word that they are working few women on their late night shifts. At the Arsenal on the shift from 12 midnight to 8 a. m., the number of women employed is 200. The Arsenal's work-week runs 48 hours, which coincides with the number permitted by State law.

Recently the Boston Navy Yard, when unable to get enough more workers to run three shifts around the clock, put on two shifts of nine hours each. This embraces about four-fifths of its principal work force. As the work week runs six days, this makes a week of 54 hours.

Accordingly a number of women on the day shift from 7:30 a. m. to 5:10 p. m. are working 54 hours a week, but very few are employed on the shift starting at 8:30 p. m. and running to 5:10 a. m.

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Fumes in Tool Plant Under Two-Way Inquiry

Investigation of the presence of fumes which overcame 38 workers, most of them women, in the plant of the New England Carbide Tool Company, at 72 Rogers Street, Cambridge, yesterday, is being carried on today by the State Department of Labor and Industries and the State Fire Marshal's office.

Theodore von Rosenvinge, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the concern, said last night that an exhaust fan which ordinarily removes fumes and keeps fresh air circulating, may have slowed down. There is a brazing furnace among other equipment in the plant, which uses up a considerable amount of oxygen, it was pointed out. Mr. von Rosenvinge said, too, that nitric acid fumes from a nearby building might have seeped in and played some part in the situation.

PRACTICAL GIFTS for Christmas

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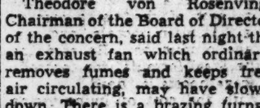

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Diamond friendship ring, 14k, $80
14k gold and amethyst or topaz bracelet $30
Leaf and bud brooch 10k solid gold, $17.50
Earrings to match $17.50

'Going Up'

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Christmas Tree Takes Shape

Colored lights will sparkle this year from a huge "spruce" tree now being "assembled" on Boston Common. Men started putting individual Christmas trees on the 60-foot pole early this week, and sometime next week the lights will flash on, reminding Bostonians that Christmas can't be far away.

Boston to New York Television Seen Two Years After War's End

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The next 10 years may find a thousand television stations operating in this country, O. B. Hanson, chief engineer for the National Broadcasting Company, told the Senate Interstate Commission yesterday.

A television network, between Boston and Washington is "probable" within two years after the war's end, he said, and a coast-to-coast visual network may be operating within a decade.

He outlined the future possibilities of television, frequency modulation broadcasting, facsimile broadcasts ["a method of transmitting the printed page . . . by radio"], and told the Committee:

"I urge that you gentlemen, in contemplating radio legislation, write it to provide encouragement and co-operation by the regulatory body so that these things may quickly become a reality through sound technical standards and economics."

Weather Reports

By U.S. Weather Bureau

Much Colder With Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder today with snow flurries. Strong winds; much colder tonight, continued cold Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow squalls and much colder today. Fair and colder tonight. Sunday cloudy with slowly rising temperatures followed by light snow. Fresh to strong winds today.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and much colder with snow flurries. Fair and much colder tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness and continued cold. Fresh to strong winds today diminishing tonight.

Rhode Island—Partly cloudy and much colder today with below freezing temperatures. Fair and much colder tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness and continued cold. Fresh to strong winds today, diminishing tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:17 p. m., height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:27 a. m., height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 12:50 p. m., height 9.1 feet.

Last "Hour of Organ Music"
SUNDAY AT 4:30 P. M.
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William Zeuch, Organist
PROGRAM
Sonata No. 3, Mendelssohn: Vous Bambino, Yon; In Dulci Jubilo, Bach; The Holy Boy, Ireland; Jerusalem, Karg-Elert; Christmas Evening, Mauro-Cottone; In a Monastery Garden, Ketelbey; Minuet Arlesienne, Bizet; Cyprian Air, Stoughton; Toccata, "Good News from Heaven the Angels Bring," Edmundson.
FREE Public Invited
December 19, Handel's "Messiah"

Gifts of Clothing To Children Praised

Enthusiasm of Boston school children in response to the "Save the Children Federation" appeal for used clothing was praised in a statement issued today from the Greek War Relief Association headquarters in Boston, by Thomas A. Pappas, Regional Director.

Mr. Pappas urged those who still have used children's clothing which they no longer need, to send it in before the current drive in the schools ends on Dec. 13. It is planned to used the clothing for overseas relief and for underprivileged children in the United States.

Honors for Judge Hastie For Aiding Negro People

Judge William Henry Hastie, Dean of the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C., will be the first recipient of the annual award of the Jamaican Associates, Inc., for the most notable contributions to the welfare and advancement of the Negro people of the Western Hemisphere.

The ceremonies will take place Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 3:30 in Ebenezer Baptist Church, West Springfield Street. Alfred Haughton, Editor of the Boston Chronicle, will preside.

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U. S. State Department Is Defended

Our State Department is denied the function of leadership by the Constitution itself, Joseph C. Harsch, Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor and radio commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System, today stated at the Foreign Policy Association meeting in answer to the charge by Oswald Garrison Villard, former Editor of the Nation, that the Department is in need of reorganization from top to bottom.

Mr. Villard asserted that two outstanding reforms must occur before the Department can continue to perform its functions efficiently and with credit to the United States.

He charged that the constant interference of President Roosevelt in the Department's affairs contributes to the worst of its troubles. He added that the manner and the type of Presidential appointees to Department posts has injured the Department itself, weakened the Secretary's influence, and has impaired the morale of it's permanent career service.

Mr. Villard additionally charged, as the second great fault of the Department, its lack of democracy and democratic contact with the people of America. Claiming that it is the least known of any of our Government departments, Mr. Villard stated that the State Department is negligent in giving its employers, the American people, sufficient information about its functions, methods, and reason.

It has no press relations and no resort to radio in order to inform and make friends, Mr. Villard stated, but he added that he was authorized by the Department to announce that an Office of Special Consultant has been formed. This branch, according to the official announcement, "has been created for developing a closer two-way relationship with organized groups of Americans interested in questions involving our foreign relations."

Despite his Moscow achievement, Mr. Villard declared that Cordell Hull has not been a really great Secretary of State like Clay, Webster, Seward, Fish, or Bayard, and that he has made no great contributions to the law of nations. Mr. Hull has been, moreover, he said, often confused and uncertain in the matter of policy.

Mr. Villard declared that what is most needed is a new Secretary who will insist on being the head and who will decline to serve the White House if it does not respect his authority and deal only through him. He stated, however, that an excellent start in reorganization has been made in the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius.

Mr. Harsch asserted that "the whole criticism of the Department overlooks the fact that the American constitutional system denies to the State Department the function which it is most criticized for failing to exercise—the function of leadership. It is charged that the State Department failed to exercise leadership in the case of the Spanish Civil War and of dozens of other recent instances.

"The fact is that the State Department has no constitutional or popular sanction for leadership," Mr. Harsch continued. "If it tried for one moment to do a little leading it would immediately bring down on its battered head such abuse as it has never known before.

"The Constitution makes the Department only a part of the President's personal household," Mr. Harsch added. "Its function is to inform and advise him. Common practice has confined both the Department and the President with narrow foreign policy limits—the limits of the least common denominator of public prejudice."

I answer to Mr. Villard's criticism of Mr. Hull, Mr. Harsch declared that Mr. Hull is one of the greatest Secretaries of States for the very reason that he is a man with a genius.

"I use the word genius advisedly, "he said, "for mediocrity. Mr. Hull is certainly no fortress of the intellect such as Henry Clay or Daniel Webster. He has a genius for sensing the boundaries beyond which American public opinion will not tolerate any foreign excursions."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Judge William H. Hastie will speak on "Race Relations and Postwar America" at Jordan Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Lucielle Browning, mezzo-soprano, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "The Christmas Exhibition" at 2 p. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tomita will lecture on "Chinese Art" at 3 p. m. At 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be held in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum. Free to the public.

Harold Rubens, pianist, will give a recital at 4 p. m. at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Free to the public.

William Zeuch, organist, will give the last in a series of his Sunday afternoon "Hour of Organ Music" programs at the First (Unitarian) Church in Boston, at 4:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard will lecture on "Palestine and Peace: Problems of Foreign Policy" in John Hancock Hall at 4 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "Journey of Today's Wise Men" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

John V. Kelleher will lecture on "Irish Literature Since the Revolution—The Present Problems" in The Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

A two-day session of the Boston Institute on "Win the War by Winning the Peace" to be held at New England Mutual Hall will start at 2:30 p. m. continuing at 8 p. m. and on Tuesday at 10 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

CALL Curtis

Connecticut Reviews Civilian Defense Work

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

The Connecticut War Council has published a review of Civilian Defense for the year ending December 7, which states that more than 100,000 volunteers have received training and that current emphasis is being intensified on economic and social problems.

In regard to the present homefront phases, State War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock reported as follows:

"As the war goes on we have found that various social problems have cropped up requiring co-ordination of efforts on a state-wide level. In assuming this role the War Council, the local councils and thousands of patriotic and hard-working volunteers have been making a new contribution to the war effort."

To aid working mothers who have small children, the Council has been interested in establishing 47 centers which have had an average attendance of 2,000 children. A careful study has been made by committees of the impact of war upon families, children and war workers, in order to combat juvenile delinquency and other maladjustments.

Information on nutrition and consumer problems has been prepared and distributed to the public. To assist people who have less than a week's supply of coal, fuel offices have been set up in several communities, which have received 6,902 calls, of which 3,000 calls were sent to dealers for assistance. In addition a complete plan for handling hardship cases involving fuel oil and kerosene was evolved and is functioning.

In the Protection Division a recent inventory shows that the 171 local councils have 50,000 air raid wardens, 10,000 auxiliary police and more than 6,000 auxiliary firemen.

As a result of a program to recruit farm labor, administered by the Extension Service, the War Council co-operated in placing 14,345 workers.

CD Ribbons

United States Civilian Defense ribbons have been presented for meritorious and faithful services to Mrs. Lorraine Temple, office manager of the Springfield, Mass., Control Center, 3,000 hours; to Mrs. Zelda Fields, personnel director at the Control Center, 3,000 hours; and to Mrs. Ruth Woods, 2,000 hours.

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G.O.P. Gubernatorial Plans Await Saltonstall Moves

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Uncertainty surrounding Governor Saltonstall's political intentions for 1944, and the war situation in general, continue as major stumbling blocks to definite Republican plans for the 1944 Massachusetts State campaign.

Although some of the Governor's recent actions, such as his maneuvering of State Public Utilities Commission appointments to give Carroll L. Meins, Chairman, a new five-year term at this time, have been interpreted as indicating he will not run for a fourth term, sources close to the Governor are still uncertain.

Some political observers believe the Governor's plans will not be known definitely until May or June of next year. Until then it is expected that speculation will continue as to whether the Governor is really a Presidential aspirant, a candidate for a fourth two-year term, ready to retire politically, or make some other move.

War May Influence

In the face of speculation, some reports have been circulated that the Governor is already determined not to seek another two years as Governor. Those who disbelieve such reports insist that war prospects undoubtedly will determine the Governor's political action. They insist that the Chief Executive might well decide it was his duty to remain on Beacon Hill if the war shows signs of continuing into 1945.

Yet if political lightning should strike and make the Governor a front runner for the Republican Presidential nomination, few expect he would run for cover.

The general indecision over the Governor, however, affects the entire Republican picture in Massachusetts.

Of course, if Governor Saltonstall steps out Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill is looked upon generally as his Republican successor, although Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, has sometimes acted as if riding a gubernatorial charger and might enter the field.

With Mr. Cahill a candidate for Governor, the scramble will be on for Lieutenant Governor. Four candidates are already frequently mentioned.

They include Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate; Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly, and Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County. In this field political observers believe that Representative King and District Attorney Bradford are the strongest possibilities.

It is felt, however, that none of these men would buck Lieutenant Governor Cahill if he were to seek re-election upon a Saltonstall decision to stand for a fourth term.

But Representative King's interest in the G. O. P. Lieutenant Governor nomination has whetted the political appetite of Representative Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus for the post of Speaker in the 1945-46 House of Representatives.

'Stop Willis' Drive?

It is reported that Representative Willis claims that he already has pledges of support from more than 70 of the 240 present Representatives. This activity on the part of the youthful Saugus Representative has resulted in rumblings of a "Stop Willis" drive among the older, more experienced members.

Among the latter group it is felt that the 1945-46 session may be one of the most important in Massachusetts legislative history, a session devoted to postwar problems of great magnitude. They feel that the 1945-46 Speaker must have a background of long legislative experience, possibly a legislator of the type of Henry L. Shattuck or Nathaniel Tilden, Republican Representatives, respectively, from Boston and Scituate. However, such legislators undoubtedly would have to be drafted for the position. They would not of themselves be candidates.

Until Governor Saltonstall makes known his own intentions, however, plans of the other Republicans in line are resting on shifting ground. **Edgar M. Mills**

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Step by Step

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Preoccupied Fisherman

Dr. Hopper Catches Air-Force History on Wing

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ITALY, Dec. 7. Delayed. (AP)—The American Army for the first time is taking steps to gather the history of a war while it is still happening.

Most active in this enterprise is the Air Force, and the most earnest advocate of recording war history while the war is being fought is a Harvard professor who has more than a scholar's knowledge of battle.

Bruce Hopper is an educator now—he teaches international politics under the elms at Cambridge in peacetime—but back in World War I days he was strictly a fighting man. He piloted a plane in the 96th Squadron, the "daddy" bombing outfit of the AEF, and his commander was Carl Spaatz, now a Lieutenant General.

"It was all sort of fun—we had Paris then," recalled the tall, robust professor, leaning back in his chair in the villa of Major General James Doolittle. "Then our French Brequet bombers just carried a pilot and a gunner and a bomb load of about 500 pounds.

Since the last war Dr. Hopper has traveled and adventured widely. He is a specialist in the history and politics of Russia and the Far East.

Called as Historian

Dr. Hopper was on a Government mission in Sweden when Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker called him to England last May to become historian of the Eighth Air Force. He came to this theater on the invitation of General Spaatz to make recommendations for the writing of the history of the newly-born powerful Fifteenth Air Force.

Remarking that there was "a history drive on in Washington," the Professor said:

"After the last war there was a sudden scramble by outfits that wanted a history of their efforts. The records had been very inadequately kept with the result there was not sufficient scientifically prepared material for historians to work on. . . .

"I wrote the history of the old 96th Squadron. It was a pathetically small manuscript because there was just one log book as a record.

"Now there is an historical consciousness in high places and an effort is being made to get and preserve important documents written during the heat of battle and to obtain the living testimony of organization commanders and combat crews while the fighting is still going on.

"Only this way can we capture history on the wing and present in readable form the dramatic story of the delivery of America's power to the war effort."

Future of Air Power

Doctor Hopper believes that a careful record of air force activities is important because of the incalculable impact which he feels that air power will have on the future world economic and governmental setup. He feels that a faithful history of the organization, administration and combat operation of the Air Force will furnish data of great value in estimating the function of airpower in future world policy.

He sees airmen as leaders in this world of tomorrow and thinks it is vital that they "follow through" By this he means they should educate themselves to world problems and the strong influence air power will have on the world situation.

The professor was optimistic on one point that has caused concern to many ground and air soldiers. That is, how long will Japan stand up after Germany gives in.

"I don't think Japan can withstand this long when we turn our combined navies and air fleets loose upon her," he said. "Japan alone will not be able to make a prolonged war."

"How long?"

"I can't set a certain time," Dr. Hopper said smiling. "Now, don't make me look ridiculous. Remember, I am a serious man and a professor of Harvard."

Even so he's no scholar in an ivory tower. He can see what's in the wind being stirred up by all those propellers.

Crescendo in Mail Is Seen Near Now

Holiday mails, already about double the volume of the corresponding period of a year ago, according to Boston postal officials, are expected to develop Monday as a result of the anticipated mailing of millions of pieces of mail over the week-end throughout the 25 cities and towns of the Boston Postal District.

Indicating the heavy mails now beginning to develop is the fact that as many as 13 extra cars of mail have been leaving Boston almost daily. This is due to the campaign for early mailing of Christmas parcels and cards that has been conducted under direction of Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster at Boston. But the need of continued mailing in order to keep ahead of the congestion that occurred a year ago, is stressed by Mr. Connelly.

Christmas cards should be mailed in the morning rather than at night, Mr. Connelly said, to avoid the peak mail load that comes in at night from business offices, stores, banks and commercial houses. Cards should be brought to the post offices for mailing, to avoid jamming the street letter boxes.

Textile Union Asks Pay Rise To Thousands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Wage increases totaling about $125,000,000 annually for America's 600,000 cotton-rayon textile workers were demanded today by the Textile Workers Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

More than 200 leaders of the union called upon textile employers to grant increases of at least 10 cents an hour and asked the National War Labor Board to set up a separate panel to consider their wage cases.

Emil Rieve, union president, said at a meeting of workers' leaders that they sought uniformity of the wage scale so that the same rate will prevail throughout the nation.

Mr. Rieve termed the meeting "historic" because it brought northern and southern textile workers together for the first time for a wage discussion. The increase is needed, he declared, "to keep workers abreast of the rising cost of living, maintain morale, and encourage production." He said the "Little Steel formula" for controlling wage boosts is "dead."

"With the cost of living rising rapidly, with workers frozen onto their jobs at frozen wages, the 'Little Steel' formula cannot be permitted to impair the morale, health and efficiency of those who are engaged in production vital to the war effort," the union head said.

Huge Cargo Plane Mars Pins Up Freight Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Navy's huge cargo flying boat Mars has completed its first war mission, establishing a record for cargo transportation while on a 4,375-mile nonstop flight from Maryland to Natal, Brazil, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday.

Mr. Knox said that during the flight these records were set by the huge boat:

Longest over-water flight: greatest air cargo, 35,000 pounds; heaviest load ever lifted by a plane, 148,500 pounds gross at take-off from Patunxet, Md.; longest nonstop cargo flight.

Mr. Knox said that the Mars covered 8,972 miles in 55 hours and 31 minutes flying time. Thus, he said, a total of 48,000 pounds of "priority war material," as much as 10 standard cargo planes could carry, was transported at an average hourly speed of 161 miles.

Coming back from South America the Mars carried a load of steatite, tantalite, mica, and Beryllium.

Mr. Knox was asked at a press conference if the Navy intended to order more of the big ships and he replied that the matter was being given "very serious consideration" and that he thought the "chances are that we will."

He said the discussions were being conducted now with the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, builder of the Mars.

The Mars, on her return trip to the United States, made stops at Belem, Brazil; Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bermuda.

On her southbound trip, her cargo included 13,000 pounds of mail for the armed forces.

The Navy said it accepted the Mars from the Martin Company.

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Ore in Exchange for Skill Is Brazil-U. S. Future Prospect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Brazil, one of our richest "good neighbors" in natural resources, is looking to the United States for technical advice that should lead to the development of a major postwar market for American industry, according to Dr. Allan A. Bates, chemist and metallurgist, who has just returned here from South America.

"It is the most fantastically rich country in the world in iron ore, the basic ingredient of industrialization," Dr. Bates said, adding, however, that Brazil's industry has been directed toward the provision of power facilities rather than the exploitation of buried wealth as a commercial asset.

One significant change he saw was in the attitude of Brazilians toward the United States. These days, he said, the trend is toward hemispheric solidarity, a continental point of view, whereas in the past, education in every line was oriented to Europe.

Dr. Bates, chemical and metallurgical manager of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, is one of a group of men which has been "on loan" by the United States for the past three months to aid Brazil in the utilization of its vast mineral wealth as it changes its economy from an agricultural to an industrial basis.

"Brazilians know that to industrialize their country they must have engineers, and they recognize that if they are to have them, they must also have a sound system of technical education," he told reporters.

"The pace of Brazil's industrial growth has been rapid," he continued, "but time is an important factor in the education of engineers, and both State and private interests in that country have been quick to see that they have a serious educational problem on their hands. That is why they have asked us to help."

Specifically, the natural resources listed by Dr. Bates include approximately one third of the world's supply of iron ore, a basic raw material; potential reservoirs of electrical power, and apparently illimitable forests which can be tapped for fuel during the industrial conversion.

North America can well use the fine Brazilian ores to bolster its own dwindling supply, in turn aiding the South American neighbor with shipments of coal for Brazilian steel mills, he said. One such mill that will utilize electrical power is already under construction at Sao Paulo.

"These Brazilian forests have a peculiar value and also a peculiar promise," he remarked. "Through a progressive system of reforestation, Brazil is beginning to grow wood as a crop much as we in this country grow cotton or corn. Eucalyptus trees, for example, attain a diameter of 10 inches and a height of 60 or 70 feet only nine years after planting."

It is hoped that the wood in these immense forests can be converted into by-products instead of fuels in the future with the technical assistance of the American and Brazilian engineer.

House and Garden Editor Gets Medal

Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden magazine, yesterday received the George Robert White Medal of Honor, considered the outstanding American horticultural award, from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It was one of three important awards announced by E. I. Farrington, secretary of the Society.

The other awards were the Thomas Roland Medal, for special skill in horticulture, to E. R. Orpet, Santa Barbara, Calif., who has performed important work in the cultivation and distribution of new and rare plants, and the Jackson Dawson Memorial Medal, to Wilfred Wheeler, Hatchville, Mass., for work with the American holly, beach plum, and other woody plants.

Harold Ross was chairman of the special committee which recommended the awards to the trustees of the Society.

Continuous Peace Conference Work By Allies Urged by Eichelberger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Immediate organization of the United Nations as "a continuous peace conference," in order that the world will be ready for reconstruction and establishment of a permanent peace when the enemies of democracy surrender, was urged by Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, in a radiocast over station WNYC last night.

Speaking on the Beyond Victory program sponsored jointly by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Eichelberger affirmed his opposition to a "cooling off period," and voiced his conviction that the setting up of the international organization proposed at the Moscow Conference should begin at once.

"An old-fashioned peace conference of the kind that wrote the Treaty of Versailles and established the League of Nations should be avoided when the war ends," he said. "A cooling off period would be a period of disintegration," he added.

"Undoubtedly there will be many conferences after the unconditional surrender of the Axis, but they should be conferences of the experts to carry out decisions agreed upon now. The peace settlements should be prepared now and ready for immediate application when hostilities cease."

Mr. Eichelberger declared that there would be no time to hold an effective postwar peace conference because the magnitude of the problems of relief, rehabilitation, elections and restoration of economic stability defies immediate improvisation of their solution. Waiting might make continuing anarchy the fate of the world, he added.

The radiocast will be repeated over station W2XR in New York tonight and over station WLAW in Lawrence, Mass., tomorrow night.

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Mme. Goldovsky Sings Unfamiliar Mozart Songs

In small matters of the tone art Boris Goldovsky showed himself excelling at his Symphony Luncheon yesterday afternoon, held in the Oval Room of the Copley Plaza Hotel. It is the little things, someone has said, that are the "high school" of music; and oftentimes judgment can be more safely based on them than on big powers of execution and what not. Mr. Goldovsky presented an after-luncheon program that would hardly want, perhaps, to be called small; yet it was in certain respects elemental and it was decidedly out of the common concert run. For his principal entertainer he introduced Margaret Goldovsky, soprano, accompanying her in songs which, to look at the composers' names — Mozart and Brahms, the two chief — might mean the same old recital stuff that everybody is familiar with.

But no; who before ever heard Aria from "Davidde Penitente," and Recitative and Aria, "Non più, tutto ascoltai," by Mozart? Who had previous acquaintance with "In den Beeren," Es träumte mir," "Geheimnis," "Im Garten am Seegestade," and "Blinde Kuh," by Brahms? It does not take great discernment to note a certain inferiority of these pieces to the well-known ones. But it is a satisfaction to study the talent of Mozart in a new, if dimmer light; and to hear a dialogue song of Brahms that is something besides "Guten Abend" and a love song about blossom time that is other than "Meine Liebe ist Grün."

Mme. Goldovsky proved her technical accomplishments as vocalist and her particular gift for divining the purposes of Mozart at a chamber-music meeting in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last summer. She was heard to the best possible advantage there; and that was the time for fair consideration of her singing. A formal concert in a regular auditorium is one thing; a floor show in a dining hall is another. A sort of exhibition of voice, however, that has about the same effect regardless of where done is recitative; and Mme. Goldovsky made plain her mastery of the type in "Non più, tutto ascoltai."

In the aria with violin obbligato that follows the recitative, the soprano was assisted in the secondary part by Pierre d'Archambeau. Speaking of artistic details, Mr. d'Archambeau playing a semitone down takes a certain care. Instead of rubbing the sound to a desired decline, he cuts it clean and clear the required half degree. That, again, will go in whatever music room.

W. P. T.

Workers' Ideas Adopted

Ideas submitted by workers at the River Works plant of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass. brought adoption of 287 by the Suggestion Committee in October, with payment of $3,270, one of the largest monthly totals paid.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist

(The Mother Church)

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets

Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON

God the Preserver of Man

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-3)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-3) Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 819 High Street (1-3)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 126 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY — First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-3)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Stone Hall, Weord Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Dover Road, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP — First Church, 108 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (2) Wednesday Evg. service 2nd. 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (4) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(5) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service 10:30
(6) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

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'Flesh and Fantasy' at Keith Memorial

A departure from customary patterns of motion picture entertainment is offered in Universal's "Flesh and Fantasy," now at the Keith Memorial.

The film is in three episodes, each of which depicts a different phase of fear. The episodes are presented as visualizations of stories Robert Benchley reads in a club library. One of the stories has to do with dreams and another with fortune-telling. Mr. Benchley's interest in the subject is supposed to have been induced by a nightmare after a session with a palmist.

* * *

All the stories illustrate the lesson that man can and should cast fear out of his consciousness. An element of mysticism enters all the stories, but as no attempt is made to explain the premonitions, none need be offered here. Rather these stories should be accepted for what they are worth as entertainment and as general character lessons set forth in fiction form.

Betty Field plays the central character in the first episode, a girl ugly of face who puts on a beautiful mask during Mardi Gras and so wins the attention she has long desired from a young student, played by Robert Cummings. While masked, counseled by the voice of an unseen man (that of Edgar Barrier), she learns that she should think first of the student's good, and send him away to his studies. The fear of losing him was what she needed to conquer. Miss Field fulfills the largely pictorial demands of this role well.

* * *

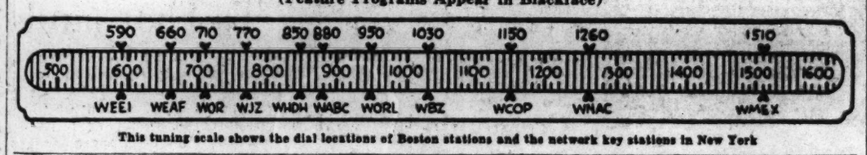
The second episode illustrates a failure to cast out fear. Edward Robinson, as a successful attorney, has been told by a palm reader that he is going to kill someone. This preys upon the lawyer until he is ready to kill in order to get rid of the prohpecy. How he twice fails, and finally does commit murder, provides a suspenseful mystery story. It is exciting, and it brings forward a group of players of exceptional interest: Thomas Mitchell as a pixie fortune-teller, Anna Lee as a handsome society belle, Dame May Whitty as a genial matron, and C. Aubrey Smith as the mellow Dean of Norwalk. Mr. Robinson give a keen performance.

The third episode shows how a wire-walker in a circus overcomes the fear of falling when he undertakes his most hazardous feat. Charles Boyer plays the wire-walker with that sensitiveness and absence of outward show that make his screen work noteworthy. Barbara Stanwyck matches him in reticence and depth of feeling. According to the story, the wire-walker is intensely drawn to a woman because he recognizes her as the one who screamed in a dream he had of falling while trying his high wire stunt. Anyway, he is shown later performing the feat successfully, while she applauds.

The screen play by Ernest Pascal, Samuel Hoffenstein, and Ellis St. Joseph, is based on stories by Oscar Wilde, Laslo Vadnay, and Ellis St. Joseph. The film was produced by Charles Boyer and Julien Duvivier, and directed by Mr. Duvivier. The circus, social, and Mardi Gras scenes are all done with care and appropriate elaboration.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Circle C Band
12:15 Dame May Whitty	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Circle C Band
12:30 'Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood'; drama	Hour: talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Dick Powell; Mar-	Horace Heidt's Music	New England Farmer	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15 tha Tilton; Songs;	Horace Heidt's Music	Show; Dr. Brasmer; gsts	Universal Bible Sunday	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Musical Variety	Treasury Star Parade	N. E. Sector Army Show	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 News service	Fishermen's Prgm.; News	News service	Studio speaker	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men and Books':	Metropolitan Opera:	Weekend Function	Charles Fodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15 J. T. Frederick, gst	Wagner's "Tristan und	Weekend Function	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30 'We Deliver the	Isolde"; Helen Traubel;	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Goods"; music; dr.	Lauritz Melchior; Ker-	Weekend Function	The Norton Sisters; trio	News service
3:00 Country Journal	stin Thorberg; Norman	First Piano Quartet	Paul Martell's Orch.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Country Journal	Cordon; with support-	First Piano Quartet	Paul Martell's Orch.	Musical Fantasy
3:30 "City Melodies";	ing cast; Sir Thomas	Universal Bible Sunday	Army-Navy House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Songs; orchestra	Beecham, conductor	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	Variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 News; London report	Metropolitan Opera:	Bridgewater State Teach-	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15 "Top Tune Time"	Wagner's "Tristan und	ers College Glee Club	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	Isolde"; Helen Traubel;	Saturday at Aunt Pat-	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45 ica; music	Lauritz Melchior; Ker-	ty's: music; drama	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Frank Sinatra, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	stin Thorberg; Norman	Thomas Peluso's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:15 Follies; Quartet	Cordon; with support-	Thomas Peluso's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Ben Walin, songs
5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr.	ing cast; Sir Thomas	Story Behind Headlines	Weekly Visit American	Harry James's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad': dr.	Beecham, con.; Music	Curt Massey; Quartet	Eagle Club in London	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	"Army Play by Play";	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Chats About Dogs	"Army Play by Play";	Income tax talk	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Treasury Star Parade
6:45 World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	"Return of Nick Carter"	'Revival Echoes'; speaker
7:15 the Gun; drama	Drama; orch.; Red La-	"U. N. Plan for Tom'w"	"Return of Nick Carter"	Hour; speaker
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Thanks	mar; Capt. Glenn Mil-	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks'	ler; Don Ameche, mc	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Ray Henle, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15 riety Show; guest	Ray Lev, pianist	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, songs; cr.	Religious program
8:30 'Inner Sanctum';	Boston Symphony Orch.;	'Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	Brahms' Symphony 2;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; John Brooke	Classical Album
9:30 Or.; Frank Sinatra	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	"Can You Top This?";	McCormack; B. Foote;	Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	"Student Prince"; talk	Classical Album; Bruins
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	N. Y. Rangers hockey
10:15 Correction Please;	Army Service Forces Pre-	Barry Wood; G. Simms	Saturday Night Bond-	game
10:30 J. McWilliams, mc.	sents: drama; music.	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45 Wendell Willkie	"The Little Show"	billy show; W. Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
11:15 Jam; Rideout	Jam; Rideout	Weather; Off the Record	George Duffy's Orch.	Eddy Fields Orch.
11:30 "Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 "Flashgun Casey"	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs, or-	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 gan recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Religious speaker	Religious program
9:45 Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Manner"
10:45 People's Platform	Services; speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Tremont Temple Church
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	service; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	service; speaker
11:45 ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00 News service	Weekly War Journal	News; Geoffrey Harwood	Reviewing Stand: 'Food	News report
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Subsidies'	Jan Peerce, interview
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 "People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Fred Waring's Orchestra	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30 Edward S. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable;	Joseph Tall's Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	"The 4 Powers Confer"	Lutheran Hour	
2:00 'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men and Women
2:30 World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Red Cross Program: mu-	Dr. V. Bush: Ration	"This Is Fort Dix": all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Symphony; Artur	sic; speaker; Recordings	World News Parade	soldier show; T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Rodzinski, cond.	of drama	"The Army Hour"; choir;	Quin of Two Cities: Two	Religious program
3:45 Artur Rubinstein,	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	USO Teams	Religious program
4:00 pianist; Edouard	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; or.;	Religious program
4:15 Nies-Berger, organ	Concert Hall	centers through't world	trio; soloist; T. Guizar	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
4:45 Eleanor Steber	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
5:00 Family Hour; Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party; Drama;	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Reed	Gunther, news analysis	Leopold Stokowski, con;	ch.; Griff Williams' Or.	Religious program
5:30 Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Bach's "Brandenburg	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45 "Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	Concerto No. 2, F maj."	dramatization	Religious program
6:00 Theater: J. Garland;	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	First Nighter; Barbara	Tremont Temple Twilight
6:15 "Ringside Table"	dr: 'Carmen Jones'; Red	Religious program	Luddy; War Romances	Services; speaker
6:30 America in the Air	Skelton; d-inny Simms;	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45 America in the Air	dr. with Harold Peary	dr. with Hureid Peary	"Little Show"; drama	Religious drama
7:00 William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old-Fashioned Revival	Tchaikowsky: Symphony
7:15 "Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	No. 6
7:30 "We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Les Brown's	Old-Fashioned Revival	Tchaikowsky: Symphony
7:45 interviews; orch.	m. c.	Or.; King Sisters; News	Hour; speaker	No. 6
8:00 Jerry Lester Show;	Ray Henle, news	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	'The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Diana Barrymore	Cordon; with support-	Carthy; Lena Horne	dog Drummond"; drama	Services; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Waltz Time; Music	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	News service	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Cleveland Symphony Or;	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Rudolph Ringwall, con;	Hour; speaker
9:30 Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Music of Wagner and	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 comedy; music; gst	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Paul D'Indy	Hour; speaker
10:00 "Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence; Vic-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 It"; quiz program	tor Jory; drama; orch.	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good-Will Hour	Irish melodies
10:30 "Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Lee	John J. Anthony, cond.	Fan Americana
10:45 Thin Man"; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old-Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30 Collegiate Chorale;	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45 Robert Shaw, cond.	Jan Garber's Or.; News	'Balcony of the Pacific'	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 'Heneym'n Hill'; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; 'Tune Factory';	Kick-Gongs!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Im'gine Wolcott: 'Words'	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith: talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Beaks Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"Your Telling Dr"	News service	Circle C. Band; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news comm'ts	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Bereh's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 E. Flynn, news	Hillbilly Band	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Win the War and Peace'
1:45 The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Prgrm; News	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Treasury Star Parade
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time With
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Fashion Flashes";	Betty Dubrow"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Terry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	'Win the War and Peace'
3:15 Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano-Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Asso. Jewish Philanthro-	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party; va-	Gent Antry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; string or.	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30 "A Good Parent"; sk	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Newport speaker	Coast Guard Spармobile;
4:45 Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies:	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; L. Armstrong's Or
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	'Win the War and Peace'
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Ray Ivers; Melodeers	Tex Potter, Cowboy	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray's Music	Mary Marlin	'Lum and Abner'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 8:55 J. Marsch	String Quartet; Speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Ed Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Sullinger, news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'	"Fighting Words"	"Army At Peace";	Political talk
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Lt. William Hastie, m.c.	Clement Morton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Mel Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America;	"Screen On the Green";	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Mickey Cochran, tenor;	Fulton Lewis Jr. Reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 "Can Do";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B Rathbone; N Bruce	Dramatization
9:00 Theater: Francbot	U. S Coast Guard Prgrm	Marian Anderson, solo-	Gabriel Heatter, news	'Win the War and Peace'
9:15 Tone, Anne Baxt-	U. S Coast Guard Prgrm	ist; B Voorhees Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	Classical Album; Bruins:
9:30 ter, "Five Graves	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry	"Lament for Boswell"
9:45 to Cairo"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Mahoney; songs; orch.	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Fay Bainter,	Raymond Gram Swing	Jerome Kern; songs	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 "Holy Matrimony"	Music: Show Tunes Time	Robert Russell Bennett	Music: Show Tunes Time	Local Sports
10:30 Quinn Ryan; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Local Sports
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Local Sports
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Review; Weather; Record	George Duffy's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Sonny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:45 Orchestra	"At the Organ"; News	Music You Want	Jess Stacy's Orchestra	News Service

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"The Army Play by Play," all-soldier stage show. Presented by John Golden, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Bristt, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Jan Peerce, tenor. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Lucielle Browning, mezzo-soprano. William Achilles, accompanist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 2:18, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—"Mayerling," Charles Boyer, Danielle Darrieux. 3, 6:30, 9:30. "Clouds Over Europe," Laurence Olivier. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Hostages," Luise Rainer, Arturo de Cordova, William Bendix, Paul Lukas. 12:50, 3:38, 6:25, 9:20. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 11:30 a. m., 2:26, 5:05, 8:08.

Keith Memorial—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 10:42 a. m., 1:28, 4:14, 7, 9:54. "She's for Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 9:42 a. m., 12:38, 3:14, 6, 8:46.

Films in Suburbs

Allston—Capitol: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Campus Rhythm," Robert Lowery, Gale Storm. 1:40-11.

Allston: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Fallen Spar row," John Garfield. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol.

Regent: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Anna Lee. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Arline Judge, William Bendix.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren.

Coolidge Corner: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters.

Cleveland Circle: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. Cont 1-11.

Harvard: "Winterime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder. Cont. 2-11.

University: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 6:05, 9:20. "Chance of a Lifetime." 1:30, 4:30, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters. "Scream in the Dark," R. Lowrey.

Codman Square: "Let's Face It," Betty Hutton, Bob Hope. "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. Cont. from 1:15.

Franklin: "Let's Face It," Betty Hutton, Bob Hope. "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. Cont. from 1:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 3:13, 6:14, 9:13. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 2:08, 5:04, 8:03.

Park: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "A Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowery.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. Cont. 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 1:45, 8.

Kenmore—"Mister Big," Donald O'Conner, Gloria Jean. 2, 6:30, 9:55. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1:30, 4:30, 8:10.

Majestic—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:54, 9:55. "Chance of a Lifetime." 11:40 a. m., 2:43, 5:41, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55,

Warning Given Motorists On Winter Driving Hazard

Home-front motorists were advised by the Massachusetts Safety Council today that the defensive is safer than the offensive in the war against Old King Winter who will descend upon the nation's highways in full force shortly, equipped with all the hazardous devices at his command.

Offensive drivers who step on the gas for a quick getaway or travel faster than they should on the straightaways were warned that tires are not what they used to be, that they won't provide the traction on slippery roads necessary for quick stops or starts.

The defensive motorist, on the other hand, anticipates the difficulty in stopping, keeps his speeds down and starts the car on slippery surfaces with a minimum of pressure on the accelerator. He knows, the Council stated, that it takes three to eleven times as much road to stop on snow and ice as it does on clean highways.

Defense against King Winter also entails repairing old tire chains, putting on anti-skid chains when the highways become over slippery, checking defrosters, windshield wipers, headlights and keeping windshields reasonably well cleaned. Defensive against hazardous highways means to the Council that motorists are prepared for any emergency.

Offensive driving, on the other hand, is the type of driving that invites emergencies and places the drivers at a distinct disadvantage when the emergencies arise.

It's all a matter of keeping in mind the salient fact, declared the Council, that the next few months are the most difficult for drivers, that keeping a safe distance between you and the car ahead is part of the basic reasoning hinging upon the winter fact that slippery roads require from three to six car lengths to stop in for every 10 miles an hour in speeds.

If you're going to make a stop, let the driver in back know it by some adequate signal.

The northerly State of Maine reported that 70 per cent of all damages on its highways last winter were traced to skidding.

All these hazards have been increased and many new ones have been produced by the war, the Council said. Cars filled with defense workers steam up the windows faster than usual. And the urgency of war production forces drivers into faster speeds in order to get to their plants on time from long distances. Motorists were warned that it takes longer to get to work in winter, hence driving times should be increased rather than trying to maintain the summer driving schedule.

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PRESQUE ISLE . . . . . Fare $19.90: air travel time 3 hrs. 17 min.
MONCTON, N. B. . . . . Fare $26.30: air travel time 3 hrs. 15 min.
*HALIFAX, N. S. . . . . Fare $33.40: air travel time 4 hrs. 30 min.
*SYDNEY, N. S. . . . . Fare $41.70: air travel time 5 hrs. 35 min.
*CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Fare $32.80: air travel time 6 hrs. 10 min.
*ST. JOHN'S N. F. . . . . Fare $76.80: air travel time 9 hrs. 5 min.

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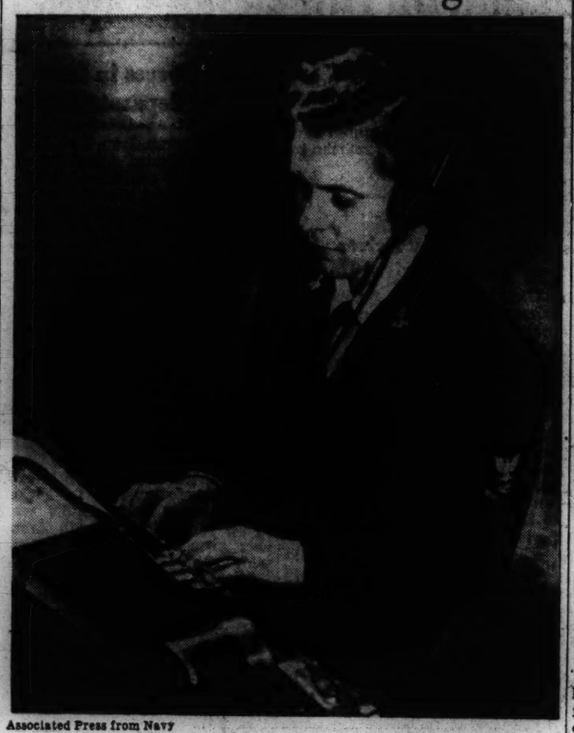

Associated Press from Navy

Governor's Daughter Speeds War Messages

Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Massachusetts' Chief Executive, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, operates a high-speed radio-tape perforator at her duty station in the Naval Communications Office in Washington. She is a Radioman, Third Class.

Little Prospect Seen for Delay In Drafting of Bay State Dads

With new legislation not expected to delay drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in Massachusetts, four steps to solve the military manpower problem today face the nation, according to Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

The first, he listed yesterday in an interview, is to subtract workers from industry and thereby delay war production; second, to lower physical standards for armed service; third, to raise age limits, and fourth, to reduce the size of the armed forces.

A fifth, he proposed with a smile to indicate he did not propose it formally, is to include women in armed service, as is done in anti-aircraft batteries in Britain and elsewhere among the United Nations.

Drafting of fathers would not be delayed in this State, Colonel Smith believes, because for six months the boards have been drafting all other available men before fathers, anyway. He admitted that this priority was not specified in legislation until yesterday, but explained that national headquarters of Selective Service had "directed" that such priority be given because it was assessed to be the "intent of Congress" many months ago.

States such as Massachusetts, which he believes have done "a good job" in holding deferments to a minimum, will, under the bill signed by the President yesterday, suffer the most, he said. Because Massachusetts has a larger pool of available men, compared to some states where deferments have been more generous, Bay Staters will be called in higher proportion than elsewhere, he observed.

Consequently, he is urging local boards to be "liberal" in their deferment of fathers and others from now on.

Had all states met their quotas, the call on Jan. 1 might have been cut 50 per cent, he said. Now the level of calls in this State will continue at its high level at least through February, and may not drop even in March, he predicted.

Indicating that fathers are being called in substantial numbers, he disclosed that 1,243 were examined in November, with 430 rejected. It had been estimated that two out of three Bay Staters now being called are fathers.

As evidence that the bottom of the barrel is being scraped, he reiterated that if all single men now deferred were called, it would not delay calling fathers for more than a month, and that if all childless married men now deferred were also called, the drafting of fathers would not be delayed another month.

Itemizing other aspects of the new legislation, Colonel Smith pointed out that the non-deferrable jobs are now eliminated, so that fathers may remain in those jobs until all available childless men are called; that deferment appeals must now be approved by the board in the district where the deferrable work is being performed; that, therefore, greater appeal machinery will have to be set up in Suffolk and Middlesex counties, because of the vast numbers of workers registered elsewhere.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," and "N" now valid; "P" stamps valid tomorrow. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expirations dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Dr. Muzumdar to Speak On India and Palestine

Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar will speak in place of Prof. Carl Friedrich at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 12. His topic is: India and Palestine—the United Nations' Dilemma.

Dr. Muzumdar will answer questions from the audience. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. There will be an organ recital by William Frank preceding the address. Doors open at 7:30 and the public is cordially invited to attend.

City Federation to Press For Sustained Education

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What organized women can do to help strengthen America's educational system will be discussed at the next meeting of the Boston City Federation, Friday morning, Dec. 17, at the Y. W. C. A. The Federation, according to its President, Mrs. Max R. Ulin, believes it is up to enlightened women to see that false economies which curtail school budgets and social services are abandoned.

"We face the problem of keeping American youth in school, without sacrificing war production," admits Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, the Federation's Chairman of Education.

The program which her committee has arranged includes as speakers Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, Dean of the Boston University Graduate School; Harold Putnam, editor, and Richard Salinger, radio reporter.

Camp Fire Girls' Vespers

Camp Fire Girls from Metropolitan Boston will hold their fourth annual Christmas Vesper Service at the Tremont Street Methodist Church tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Like the Magi of old, the girls will come bearing gifts—toys they have made for distribution by the Navy Relief Society. Candle-lighting ceremonies and Christmas carols will be major parts of the service. Miss M. Goldeth Myers of Boston is Chairman of the Vesper Service Committee.

Paul Foster to Speak

Paul Foster, Commissioner of Administration and Finance for the Commonwealth, will speak at 2 p. m. on Monday at the Newton Centre Woman's Club at a meeting sponsored by the legislative committees of the Club and of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and by the Newton League of Women Voters. Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, chairman of the League's Legislative committee, will preside. Mr. Foster will discuss "Massachusetts Commissions and Boards."

Monday Programs

Waban Woman's Club—Business at 2 o'clock will be followed by a program of dramatic sketches called "Mosaics," presented by Fernan Cesar. Mrs. Howard S. Downing will be hostess at the tea hour.

Garden Club of Winthrop—The Rev. A. A. Forshee of Dorchester will be guest speaker at the Christmas meeting at the home of Mrs. T. C. Naedele, 79 Highland Avenue, at 11 a. m. Exhibits will feature Madonna arrangements. Mrs. R. S. Ballau and Mrs. C. L. Root will have charge of them, and Mrs. W. H. Sisler and her committee will be the judges.

Heptorean Club of Somtrville—Mrs Harion T. Dudkin will discuss books and there will be an exhibition of old and new volumes. Members of the Home for the Aged are to be guests. Refreshments will be served before the meeting, at 1:30.

Winchester Fortnightly—Cornelia Van Geuns, a native of Friesland, will illustrate the Christmas customs of the Netherlands with a program of songs and legends, in Fortnightly Hall at 2 p. m. The Winchester Bell Ensemble directed by Mrs. Henry A. Povoleite will add to the afternoon's entertainment, which includes tea with Mrs. Francis C. Bowes, Mrs. Forrest F. Bursley, and Mrs. William Martens as hostesses.

"Tristan and Isolde" will be the theme of the opera recital lecture by Dr. Karl Geiringer at the Winchester Public Library on Dec. 17 at 10:30 a. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—A group of Brookline Children will be guests at a Christmas Party planned by the Community Service Committee at Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Edward P. Kennedy will do the honors.

Boston Ruskin Club—Christmas Musicale arranged by Mme. Luisa Tosi, at the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

D. A. R.—The Old South Chapter and the Lucy Jackson Chapter will each celebrate their forty-seventh anniversary on Monday. Dr. Theyi Hsieh will address the old South Chapter at 1:30 p. m. in the Park Street Church vestry on the subject, "China's Vital Role in World Democracy." The Lucy Jackson Chapter is holding a Christmas luncheon and sale at the Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, the sale to open at 10 a. m. and luncheon to be served from 11 to 1. The Warren and Prescott Chapter will hear Miss Amy M. Sacker speak on the "The Gay Times" at the home of Mrs. Walter Atherton, 130 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Timilty Summoned To Officials' Trial

Former Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has been served with a summons to appear in Suffolk Superior Court on Jan. 3 as a witness in the trial of the six police officials named in the indictment charging conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston.

Prosecution of the case is being handled by the office of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell. The police officials named in the indictment are Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

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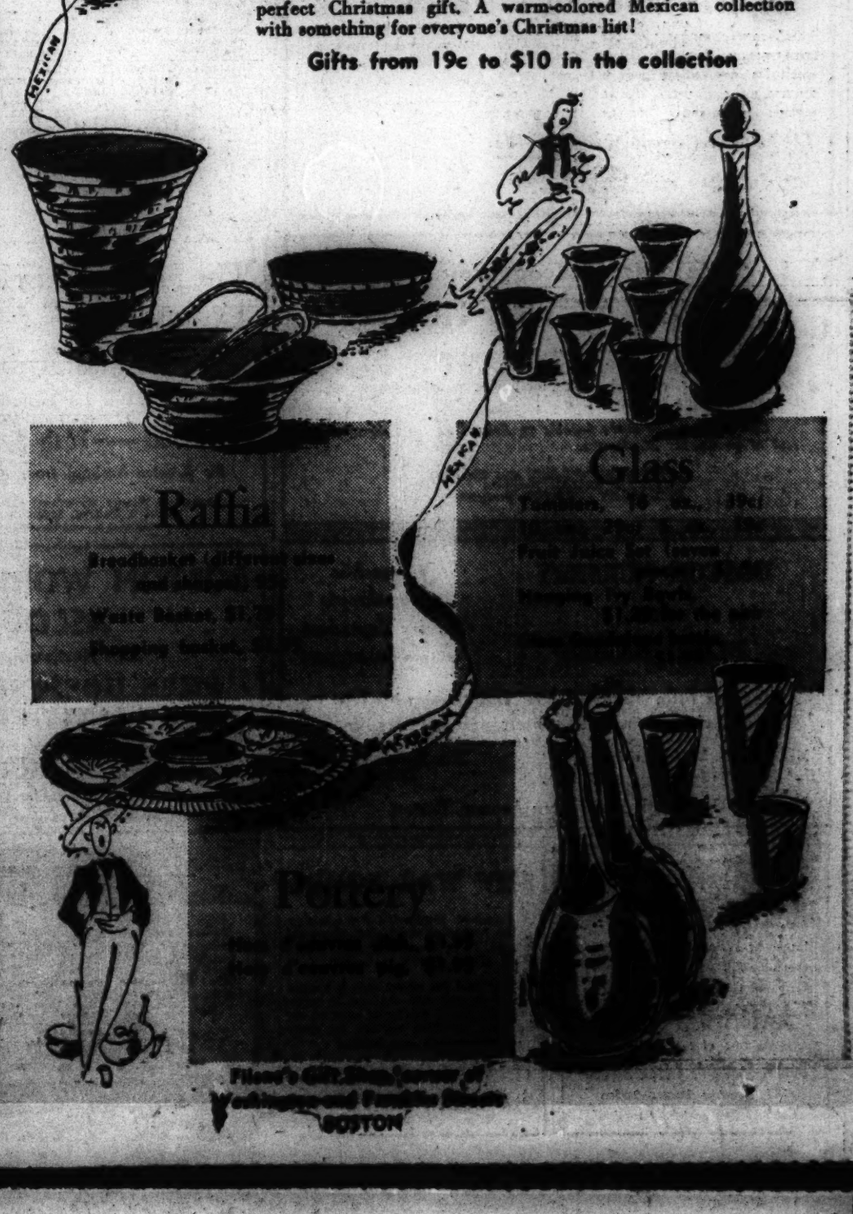

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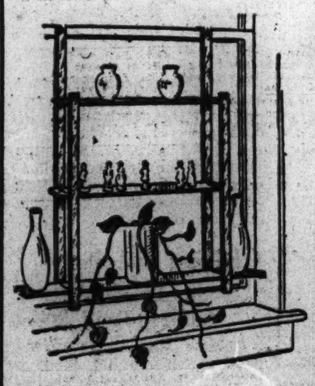

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London Seeks to Save Some Unity in Europe

Continued from Page 1

of Germany after the war, or whether it is primarily a plea for at least a modest measure of European unity.

Probably the answer is that The Times speaks of those—and they're very considerable, both in number and influence in London—who genuinely believe the two are inseparable, and that the only lasting solution of the German problem is a unified Europe.

Some Progress

But Moscow has been very outspoken in recent months in its opposition to Federal or confederated groups of states, which it regarded as potentially hostile blocs directed against Russian influence in Europe. Furthermore, few of the European states themselves have so far shown any enthusiasm for European unity as a whole, though the idea of small regional federations had made some progress, notably in the case of the Poles and the Czechs and in the proposed Balkan confederation.

The article in The Times yesterday, however, advocates something much more far-reaching: Nothing less than "establishment of a centralized European organization to take its place in a wider international system."

The Times states quite frankly that security for many years to come can only be assured by "an organized preponderance of power together with determination to use it," and it says that in Europe this preponderance of power must be exercised primarily, though not exclusively, and in the name of the United Nations by Great Britain and Russia.

Once this general idea has been accepted then the size of various national units would become much less important, while at the same time federal groups within a centralized organization need no longer be regarded as a threat by neighbors.

Likewise The Times argues there no longer need be any question of breaking up Germany within this new, broader conception of "a Europe unified for certain essential purposes."

"Guarantee of future security and well-being," The Times concludes, "will be found and can only be found, not in breaking up the unity of Germany but in incorporating that unity in broader unity of Europe."

To what extent these ideas are likely to find favorable response outside London remains to be seen. There is a strong impression among many of the best-informed Continental observers here that after their liberation the peoples and their representatives in Paris, Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, and other capitals may be much more ready for some modest but substantial step toward the unification of Europe than their exiled governments are at present.

The main question, however, seems to be whether Moscow would be willing to go along with London and Washington in favoring and fostering such a conception of a new Europe. This question was probably answered at Teheran, but what the answer was is still a secret so far.

Christmas Trees In Rising Volume

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11 (AP)—Christmas trees are coming, thousands of them, Alvin M. Hofert, President of one of the largest Christmas tree companies in North America, said yesterday.

This year's supply of trees is 30 per cent greater than last year, or about 1,500,000 trees, asserted Mr. Hofert. And they'll be here on time, he added.

Favorable weather and more efficient cutting methods have enabled growers to increase their crop, and transportation facilities have been made available to bring the trees to market, Mr. Hofert said.

Prices, however, are still 25 to 100 per cent above last year's, but may drop when the full supply hits the market. Mr. Hofert said shippers and producers have increased prices less than 15 per cent.

Rubens to Give Recital

Harold Rubens, pianist, will give a recital in the Concert Room of the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway, tomorrow afternoon, Dec. 12, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Rubens is a member of the faculty of the Conservatory. The recital is open to the public without charge.

Allied Bombs Rain on Reich and on Bulgarian Capital

Continued from Page 1

been sent home for a week, a move suggesting an attempt to stem growing demands for peace.

The Sofia radiocast said the assault caused great destruction and killed many persons. Balkan dispatches reaching Sweden said the greatest damage occurred around rail and troop-barracks areas and that members of Parliament interrupted their session to take shelter. The rail yards are a mile from Parliament.

For the past two days, Dobri Bojilov, the pro-German Bulgarian Premier, has been trying to hold together his sagging regime after a vote of no confidence, and is taking over the Foreign Portfolio for himself after the Minister resigned, it was said.

Dispatches from Stockholm, meanwhile, quoted persons familiar with Hungary as saying that satellite state has faced a growing threat of complete occupation by the Germans since the Teheran and Cairo conferences.

The Hungarian people and even the Government were pictured as convinced that Germany had lost the war and that a "way out" for Hungary must be found soon.

The Germans were reported to be reaching into their first-line reserve-troop pool to strengthen their Yugoslav offensive as Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) went over to the counterattack both along the Croation Coast and locally in Serbia, digging in to throw back Nazi thrusts in Bosnia.

A competent informant said that these reinforcements came from Bavaria—a training area for fighting over just such rough terrain as the Nazis are meeting in Yugoslavia—and that they represented some of the ablest units in the German Army short of the elite divisions facing the Russians.

Yugoslavia, in the German thought, forms the most likely avenue for the heavy Allied assault "from the south" which President Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised along with those from the west and east.

Sky Warfare:

RAF Bombs Reich In Day-Night Raids

RAF Mosquitoes attacked objectives in Western Germany the night of Dec. 10-11 and returned without loss, a British Air Ministry communique announced.

Strong formations of RAF bombers swept out across the channel in bright moonlight last night and continental radios promptly blacked out.

The procession of bombers crossing the Straits of Dover followed daylight attacks by low-flying Mosquito bombers against enemy transport facilities in northwest Germany, during which two of the Mosquitoes were lost.

Nazi planes, meanwhile, carried out a small attack against Southeast England and a bomb dropped on the outskirts of London injured three persons. RAF night fighters shot down four of the raiders, one of them being bagged by a Canadian pilot after a twisting-turning battle from 14,000 feet almost to sea level.

Dodecanese Islands Fortified by Germans

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 11

The Germans are believed to be fortifying the recaptured Dodecanese Islands of Cos, Samos, and Leros with all possible strength in view of Turkey's strong leanings toward the United Nations' cause, a reliable informant said.

The same person discounted reports that German troops were being massed on the Turkish - Bulgarian border, saying the same stories circulated every time the Turks indicated Allied friendship, but conceded that the reports could not be ignored.

Italy:

Fifth Army Drives Toward Cassino

Slugging forward through the mountains west of Filignano in a drive of Cassino from the east, troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Allied Fifth Army have lunged forward one mile and gained an important height, Allied Headquarters in North Africa Announced.

Other Fifth Army troops driving for Cassino from the south from the Mignano area fought a fierce battle for the fortified village of San Pietro, seven miles southeast of Cassino, and at the foot of the mountains previously gained by General Clark's warriors.

Italian troops, fulfilling Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's promise that they would join the Allies in the drive to oust the Nazis from Italy, were thrown back by the Germans in their first engagement on the Fifth Army front. The Italians had advanced into the foothills north of Mignano, but they lost the ground to a counterattack by units of the Hermann Göring Armored Division.

On the British Eighth Army front, fighting reached a new pitch as the Germans threw tanks and infantry into a steady series of counterattacks, but Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops captured the town of San Leonardo on the north side of the Moro River, four miles southwest of Ortona.

The Allied communiqué said "a second bridgehead has been established over the Moro River despite considerable opposition."

The communique's reference to a "second bridgehead" was not immediately clarified. Allied Headquarters dispatches on Dec. 7 said Eighth Army armor had crossed the Moro and reported Dec. 10 that Canadian troops, driving up the Adriatic coast, had established a bridgehead, apparently the second thrust across this river. The latest communiqué seemed to indicate that General Montgomery's men had been thrown back after first crossing the stream.

Inland from the Adriatic, British tanks were reported to be shelling the Germans in fiercely contested Orsogna, which was captured once by the British and then retaken by the Nazis.

Russia:

Red Army Drives Toward Krivoi Rog

Gen. Ivan Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, conquerors of Dnepropetrovsk, Kremenchug, and Znamenka, pushed steadily on toward Krivoi Rog and Kirovograd, Moscow dispatches said.

The fall of Znamenka, central rail junction for German supply in the Dnieper bend, to General Konev's veterans after three days of heavy fighting was announced Dec. 10. The Germans had dug their tanks into the ground and fought to the finish, front dispatches reported.

The Russians did not halt at Znamenka. General Konev pushed one column on to take the town of Khirovka, junction of the Kirovograd and Smela rail lines a few miles to the northwest. Another column raced south and seized Chabanovka, 50 miles north of Krivoi Rog and Chechelevka, 10 miles farther on.

Capture of Dolinovka, 20 miles still farther south, would effectively outflank Krivoi Rog from the west.

In the Kiev bulge, Nazi Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein was blasting stubbornly away at Russian defenses, using upward of 2,000 tanks in his thrust toward Kiev. He already has advanced 30 miles east from the Leningrad-Odessa railway to outflank Chernyakhov, but Gen. Nikolai Vatutin has so far avoided a major German break-through.

Pacific:

Foe's Air Resistance Wanes at Vital Posts

Air resistance has completely disappeared over New Britain and appears to be waning in the Marshalls, two vital Japanese Pacific outposts now threatened with Allied invasion.

These significant developments appeared in reports on the latest blows by the American Fifth and Seventh Army Air Forces against those two widely separated bases in the Southwest and Central Pacific.

As on other raids over a period of two weeks, during which more than 1,300 tons of bombs have been dropped, Gen. Douglas MacArthur in announcing a new raid on New Britain made no mention of any enemy interception.

Mitchells methodically spilled 46 tons of explosives for the 11th straight day in the Cape Gloucester area, which is separated by only 80 miles of water from General MacArthur's troops on New Guinea to the southwest.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in a Pearl Harbor press release Dec. 9 telling of new raids by 7th AAF Liberators on Jaluit and Mili in the Marshalls, said Jaluit's air base sent up no interceptors and Mili's offered ineffective opposition by 10 Zeros.

These raids on Marshall bases nearest to the American-held Gilberts occurred Dec. 8, four days after a strong force of aircraft carriers sent out swarms of planes to hammer other atolls in the same group.

After that Dec. 4 raid, Lieut. Commander William S. Guest, operations officer on the staff of Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, said, "Our carrier task force shot down a good proportion of the Japanese plane strength in the Marshalls." The opposition offered the Liberators tended to bear this out.

General MacArthur's steady pounding of western New Britain likely will be matched soon by stepped-up aerial assaults on Rabaul at the eastern end. A spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey disclosed Dec. 10 that an airfield now is in operation on the American beachhead at Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons, only 250 miles southeast of Rabaul. Light bombers as well as fighters are using the field.

China:

'Sky Dragons' Back Chinese Land Attack

Chinese land forces northwest and northeast of Changteh were getting all-out co-operation from bombers of the 14th United States Air Force under Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault in the drive to eject the Japanese invaders from Central China. Chinese pilots were flying wing to wing with American airmen, General Chennault said.

General Chennault's "Sky Dragons" blasted enemy airdromes at Wuchang and Hankow the night of Dec. 9-10, a communiqué from his headquarters said. Large fires were started at Wuchang but results at Hankow were not observed.

Gains both northwest and northeast of Changteh were announced by the Chinese High Command, while Chinese troops driving along the highway toward Linli, 25 miles to the north, made further progress.

U. S. Forces in Iran Now Separate Entity

By the Associated Press

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 11

United States Army forces in Iran now constitute a separate command directly under the War Department, with a status equivalent to the fighting command of any other theater, Persian Gulf Supply Command Headquarters has announced.

It will be known as the Persian Gulf Command, dropping the word "supply," and will be no longer under jurisdiction of Middle East Command Headquarters in Cairo.

U. S. Casualties:

Losses Total 129,422 In All Services

Casualties in the United States armed forces since the beginning of the war total 129,422.

Official figures released show 97,077 casualties in the Army, and 32,345 in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. These comprised only the casualties whose families have been notified officially and probably do not include all the losses in the Gilbert Islands or the recent fighting in other theaters.

The breakdown of the totals:

Killed: Army, 14,919; Navy, 10,711; Marine Corps, 2,241; Coast Guard, 316; total, 28,187.

Wounded: Army, 34,164; Navy, 3,012; Marine Corps, 2,270; Coast Guard, 78; total, 39,974.

Missing: Army, 23,814; Navy, 8,337; Marine Corps, 638; Coast Guard, 44; total, 32,833.

Prisoners: Army, 24,180; Navy, 2,293; Marine Corps, 1,954; Coast Guard, 1; total, 28,428.

The Army added that 1,612 prisoners have perished in enemy prison camps, mostly Japanese, and that 17,572 wounded have returned to active duty or been discharged from hospitals.

Indian Food-Control Plans Designed to Avert Famine

Continued from Page 1

shall be no amendment or cancellation of that Government's orders fixing maximum prices of food grains in Sind without approval of the Central Government. The Punjab Ministers have been opposed to price control in their province and, to lesser extent, urban rationing. But discussions have been going on there for the past few days between Punjab Ministers and officials of the Food Department which may result in bringing the province into line with the general All-India policy. The Viceroy's recent visit to Lahore may have had much influence in that direction.

Bengal Position Improves

In Bengal the actual food position is improving daily with a well-organized situation in the districts. In some districts, distribution is reported by a high authority to have almost reached the saturation point, though some very remote places may still need aid. That is not to say there is not still great suffering. The aftermath of the famine is taking heavy toll.

Latest reports indicate rice is coming into the markets in larger quantities and prices are coming down. The winter rice crop is expected to amount to over 10,000,000 tons as compared with average of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000. That fact, together with the announcement it is the Central Government's intention to take Calcutta off the Bengal market, should do much to restore confidence.

The Central Government has proposed to feed Calcutta with a regular flow of food grains during 1944 if necessary They will save about 650,000 thousand tons which includes one month's reserve. This means the Government procurement agency within Bengal will only have to deal with requirements of essential services, rationed areas outside Calcutta, and a certain quantity for the provincial reserve. Rationing will be started in Calcutta shortly. If these plans work out successfully, Bengal may soon enter on a brighter period.

Supplies rather than money is what India needs from the outside world at this time. Supplies of milk for babies are useful in the immediate emergency or, indeed, at any time. But the primary requirement is ships to bring in a regular supply of food grains over a period of a year, say, 100,000 tons a month.

That could be done by the allocation of 20 ships, each capable of carrying 5,000 tons on a regular run between India and the nearest country where wheat can be purchased. Such supplies would enable the Government of India to control prices, prevent speculation and hoarding, and carry out the program of internal procurement and distribution successfully.

Canadian Missions Raise Indian Fund

By Religious News Service

Toronto, Dec. 11

In response to an appeal from the National Christian Council of India, Canadian mission boards are joining in sending $4,000 to India as a token of sympathy with famine sufferers. Both the regular and women's boards of the Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Churches are co-operating in the relief program.

An inter-church committee is planning a joint Dominion-wide appeal to be made in all of the four co-operating denominations early in February for the relief of China and India.

India Gets Australian Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The newspaper PM, in a copyrighted article by I. F. Stone, in the issue of Dec. 9, reports that the British Government has refused Canada's offer of 100,000 tons of wheat to be sent as a gift to the starving millions of India.

Mr. Stone states that the gift was rejected on the ground that there is no shipping space available for this cargo. A similar offer from the Australian Government was refused on the same basis, he adds.

American shipping officials are reported by Mr. Stone as disagreeing with the British viewpoint on shipping space, and being of the opinion that there are both men and ships to transport this wheat to India.

Not that there is unlimited transportation available, Mr. Stone explains, but sufficient for the handling of these two gifts, according to the belief of shipping men in the United States.

Australia Helps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—The reason for the British Government's refusal of a Canadian offer of 100,000 tons of wheat to relieve the Indian famine is officially explained here. Wheat, it is declared, can be shipped from Australia to India in less than half the time it takes to come from Canada.

The quantity of wheat which has already reached Calcutta from Australia is stated here to be really substantial. A still larger quantity will arrive there in January and February. Together with the new rice crop it is calculated to be sufficient.

The decision to import wheat from Australia rather than from Canada was taken, it is stated here, by the Interallied Shipping Committee which is responsible for the shipping pool of the Allies.

In the estimation of authorities here Australia has enough wheat for India's needs. Substantial quantities already are being shipped to India from Australia and further shipments are planned.

Milk products offered to India by the South African government are being shipped.

That is the statement of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold Amery, regarding the Canadian offer. That refusal has caused some misunderstanding here of the situation and is reported to have caused a still stronger reaction in other parts of the world.

The explanation in London doesn't go into the question of whether the Secretary of State for India is taking a sufficiently urgent view of India's present food needs. It merely states that, provided wheat needed for India is set at a certain figure, then it is quicker and more economical in shipping to transport that amount of grain from Australia rather than from Canada.

Storm-Tossed Sofia Ship Rocked by U. S. Bombing

Continued from Page 1

quarters and has a large number of Gestapo quartered there.

Bulgaria also has been for years past economically dependent upon the Reich, and Bulgar internal political rivalries are such that Germans on the spot could soon maneuver civil war.

Allied Parleys Shake Sofia

Bulgaria, however, has been shaken out of itself by the Cairo and Teheran conferences and even more by the recent meeting of Turkish President Inonu with United States President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Whatever may be the outcome, those meetings of Bulgarian politicians clearly show they expect that Turkey will cooperate militarily with the Allies—how much is immaterial, since Bulgaria feels that in any case the action will be directed against itself.

Nor can it be mere accident that the present political crisis reached its peak just when a Soviet military mission should be arriving in Sofia and Bulgaria's newly appointed Military Attaché from the General Staff, Major Blaznakow, should be announced about to proceed to Moscow in a few days. Even at the lowest estimation, such action indicates that Bulgaria hardly intends pursuing a course which will put it into direct conflict with Russia—and entry into war on the German side would have this consequence.

Bulgaria's dilemma stands out most clearly of all German satellites in the Balkans today, but in nature and content is similar to that of Hungary and Rumania, so that Bulgaria's decision whether it will continue its present tight-roping tactics or contract out will have important repercussions in these other two countries.

London, Chicago Swap Flags

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Chicago and London excnanged city flags Dec. 9 in a colorful, elaborate ceremony—probably the first of its kind ever held—at Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

The City of Chicago was represented by the Chieto Club, composed of 3,000 members of the U. S. armed forces in the European theater of operations who call Chicago home.

The exchange took place between the Lord Mayor, Sir Frank E. Newson-Smith, and Lieut. Col. Harry J. Dooley of Chicago, the Chieto President acting in behalf of Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

"We shall be proud to hang your flag in this building," said the Lord Mayor, who threw open the residence to more than 300 Chicago soldiers, sailors, marines and Wacs for the evening.

"It is a symbol of a great people who not once but twice have ralied to arms when menaced by an enemy who wished to dominate the world," he said.

Colonel Dooley, in reply, said: "The friendship between our two cities is indicative of the great and lasting friendship between our two countries."

The London flag, he said, would be taken to Chicago and presented to Mayor Kelly at the first Chieto meeting after the war and would be hung in City Hall.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the U. S. forces in the European theater of operations; Sir James Brigg, British Secretary of State for War; and other high military and diplomatic officials of the two countries were present.

But those who derived the most enjoyment from the ceremony and the three-hour party which followed were the 300 enlisted men and women who came from all parts of the European theater of operations. They were entertained with music, singing, dancing, and refreshments.

The two city emblems, flanked by the American and British Flags, were brought in at the head of a colorful procession by Americans in modern uniforms and Britons garbed in bright costumes dating back to the Middle Ages.

24,388 Attendance Gain For Ontario Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Attendance at the Royal Ontario Museum for the year ending Oct. 31 was 319,726, an increase of 24,388 over the preceding year, according to the report ath the recent annual meeting.

Lectures were delivered to 1,102 classes, comprising 34,094 pupils, at the Museumfi. Most popular subject was "Pioneer Life," which supplements Grade VII social studies.

Farmers in Italy Plow in War Zones

By the Associated Press

Southern Italy

Right up to the front the Italian farmers go on with their fall plowing, war or no war. In one still contested valley three separate yokes of white oxen hauled the crude, old-fashioned plows through sod stained with the blood of both sides. Shells still burst in the field. Bombs still fell so close their explosions shook the soft, newly turned dirt back into the furrows.

A scattered herd of cattle ignored the deafening din, grazing stolidly around the rims of shell and bomb craters, impervious to all, not caring who controlled their pasture. For hours not a single cow was killed in the entire valley. Men were killed in hidden foxholes, but the cows munched placidly and unprotected in plain sight.

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The Christian Science Monitor

Ranger Staffs Do 'Impossible' For Air Force

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Dec. 11—Quantity production of aircraft engines on mass-designed plans yet with latitude enough in manufacture to allow the utilization of the latest improvements today is being accomplished by the Ranger engine division of the Fairchild Airplane & Engine Corporation here.

Mass production coupled with the flexibility to allow changes as one goes along, which has been achieved by Ranger, is a combination of manufacturing factors previously considered impossible.

By this feat, Ranger also is considered to be carrying out an Air Force maxim that spurs not only those in the service but also those who are supplying it — "The miraculous we do immediately. The impossible takes only a little bit longer."

To recapitulate for a moment, here is the picture when the war began. As the Axis hordes poured through Western Europe, the cry for thousands of trained pilots came from the United Nations. Thousands of pilots had to be trained in the shortest possible time to cope with the battle-trained veterans of the European theater of war.

Tremendous Job

Aircraft manufacturers, as a result, were called upon to do a tremendous job in the production of training planes so that pilots could be taught with the utmost speed. Every phase of the aviation industry was affected and those portions of the industry that supplied the more complicated parts of the airplane were pressed the hardest.

One of the biggest loads, therefore, fell on engine manufacturers with comparatively small peacetime production who had to swing into the mass production of power plants that could be second to none in quality.

This problem called for rapid expansion of machine lines, plant facilities, and personnel. The last problem was possibly the greatest for engine manufacturers, since the machining of close-tolerance engine parts was not an art that could be taught in a short time.

Ranger has accomplished its objective by means of an elaborate system of inspection of raw materials ahead of manufactures and equally elaborate inspections of the finished materials both before and after assembly into engines. Under the Ranger setup, therefore, the worker on the actual part never is concerned with its quality. That has been decided for him well in advance. He receives only raw materials whose quality is unquestioned. After the part leaves his machine or bench, rigid inspection determines whether the finished piece is to be incorporated in an engine.

Industrial laboratories are not such a new tale in the United States, yet they are one of the most important factors in mass production. These "watchdogs of production" are as much a part of the plant crew as the operator of a lathe or an internal grinding machine. Through the use of intricate testing equipment, these experts approve or reject materials destined for the fighting fronts before time is spent in actual production.

It is something of an eye opener, therefore, to examine the elaborate and complete laboratories in the Ranger engine division. In this chamber of metallurgical travail, steel, magnesium, aluminum, plastics, paints, fuels, and oils undergo rigid analysis for the sake of safety, precision, and top-notch performance.

In a recent visit to the Ranger plant, Capt. Radames Gaxiola, chief test pilot for the Mexican Air Force, said, after viewing the laboratory, "The care you take with these materials is as good for a pilot as having a parachute." His expression was right, because the laboratory control over vital engine materials provides a safety factor that is inherent with precision engine production.

For example, a bar made in the foundry plant is sent into the metallurgical laboratory for complete analysis. The bar is given a stretching in a hydraulically operated pulling machine that tests for tensile strength. When the bar parts with a ringing "crack," the amount of force needed to pull it apart is recorded as well as the elongation or stretch.

Near by, the dull thud of a great "Izod" impact tester tries the bar for bending strength. This machine for the most part consists of a large pendulum, on the end of which is a head not unlike that of a sledge hammer. Blows up to 120 foot-pounds of energy can be delivered with this device.

The spectrograph is another amazing machine for disclosing the physical characteristics of metals that may not be learned from merely physical testing. The spectrograph can define and detect components of a material so minute that they might defy ordinary chemical analysis. In 30 minutes, it can provide a chemical analysis that would take several chemists a full day to complete by older methods.

Dr. Pedro Salgado, Air Minister of Brazil, while visiting the Ranger factory prior to the signing of a contract whereby Brazil will produce Ranger engines, spent considerable time examining the spectrograph. According to Fairchild officials, he was highly pleased at the apparent ease and speed with which Ranger metallurgists produced a complete breakdown of a sample's components.

"Black Light" Inspection

"Black light" inspection, called the Zyglo process, is another means of exposing tiny shrinkage cracks in aluminum castings that could grow to disastrous proportions with hours of engine operation. This process also is labor saving and discloses hidden flaws, for example, in a crankcase that might not be revealed to the eye.

In the Zyglo process, the part to be tested is dipped into a fluorescent penetrant liquid. It then is rinsed and dried. The liquid, however, penetrates any flaws present, and, at such locations, is not removed by the rinse. A yellow developing powder then is put over the casting and absorbs the penetrant liquid at the locations of the flaws, if any.

The room is darkened, and the black light is turned on. Under the black light's rays, the tiniest flaws gleam fluorescently, revealing their extent and exact location. This test applied before machining the particular part quite naturally saves hundreds of precious man hours and thousands of dollars in lost time and waste materials.

In another part of the laboratory skilled engineers make stress-and-strain analyses without ever touching the piece of metal they are analyzing. Through calculations and by known facts on specific materials obtained from laboratory research, in fact, it is possible for men to draw complete plans for a new engine and determine just what materials to use. Project engineers, draftsmen, and stress analysists design the engine and then turn it over to the production engineers, who figure out how to build it.

These production engineers must design sturdy fixtures to hold odd-shaped and intricate castings and forgings for the most delicate of machining operations — fixtures that must not only hold the part but also must allow the unfinished part to be placed in the fixture simply and rapidly. They also must design tools that not only fit the parts, but also are adaptable to the particular machines which will do the work. They also must know what every machine in the plant will do.

In the actual production of engines, extensive preparations to meet the quantity-plus-quality formula of Ranger are made in advance of manufacturing. Once the contract has established the number of engines to be made, the manufacturing department breaks down the requirements into component parts of the engines. It then schedules the raw materials and purchased parts for delivery in a progressive order which will maintain the production rate decided upon. This procedure provides for changes which flight experience may indicate to be desirable.

As parts arrive from outside vendors to Ranger they are tested thoroughly.

Quality Control

Quality control also plays an important role. Inspectors examine the engine parts often during the processing, checking them during each major operation. The full importance of this constant check may be understood when it is is learned that in just one Ranger engine, there are over 25 parts which are finished as finely as four micro inches. In addition, there are many other parts whose tolerances are held to .0002 of an inch and even comparatively large parts with tolerance as close at .0003 or .0005 of an inch.

Manufacuring equipment for Ranger engines include groups of precision machine tools common to the industry plus many special-purpose machines built for certain operations. Whenever possible, line-production methods are used. Assembly also is done in straight lines, with the engines carried on assembly frames pulled by an array of endless chains laid flush with the assembly floor.

Symbolic of the advance even in machine tools is a six-spindle Potter & Johnson turret lathe which carries 52 tools and performs 24 operations with but one setup. They are used in the fabrication of cylinder barrels. The barrels, after being removed from this machine, go through line production which progressively forms the flanges, cooling fins, threads, and mirror-like finish to the inside cylinder wall. After the machine process is completed, the barrel is metallized and taken to another department, where it is joined to the cylinder head.

Joining of the cylinder heads to the barrels is accomplished by cooling the cylinders to a very low temperature and heating the cylinder heads. The cylinders then are screwed into the cylinder head and previously cooled valve seats and valve guides are placed into the hot cylinder head. The entire assembly when cooled is practically inseparable. The operation must be accomplished in less than 30 seconds, indicating the excellent teamwork required by the assembly crews before the temperatures change.

Ranger crankshafts, incidentally, require some of the finest precision work in the plant. The shafts are lapped to extremely close tolerances (.0002 of an inch) by a special lapping machine. After manufacturing, the shafts are balanced dynamically and statically.

All finished engine parts are given final acceptance inspection and are transferred to storerooms from which they are drawn as needed by the assembly lines.

Subassemblies

Subassemblies, which are completed minor sections of the engines, are fed to the main conveyer lines and as the initial parts move along, skilled teams of mechanics mount successively the cylinders, nose section, rear crankcase, carburetor elbow, manifolds, cam boxes, pump, and other accessories, and then ignition harness. Assembly starts, with the main crankcase sections, crankshaft, and connecting rods forming the first subassembly.

Completed engines are moved to test cells where they are run under the watchful eyes of experts and their performance is calibrated. After an average run of 4½ hours, the engine is disassembled, its parts washed and inspected for signs of flaw. After inspection, the reassembled engine is given a second test run of approximately 3½ hours.

Should a flaw develop in a part, the engine is given an extra run known as a "penalty run."

After final test, the engines are carefully flushed, ridding the interior of lubricants, and they are sprayed through the various openings with rust preventative. The engines also are thoroughly cleaned outside. Plastic plugs filled with silica-gel crystals and plastic containers absorb any moisture that might be in the engine.

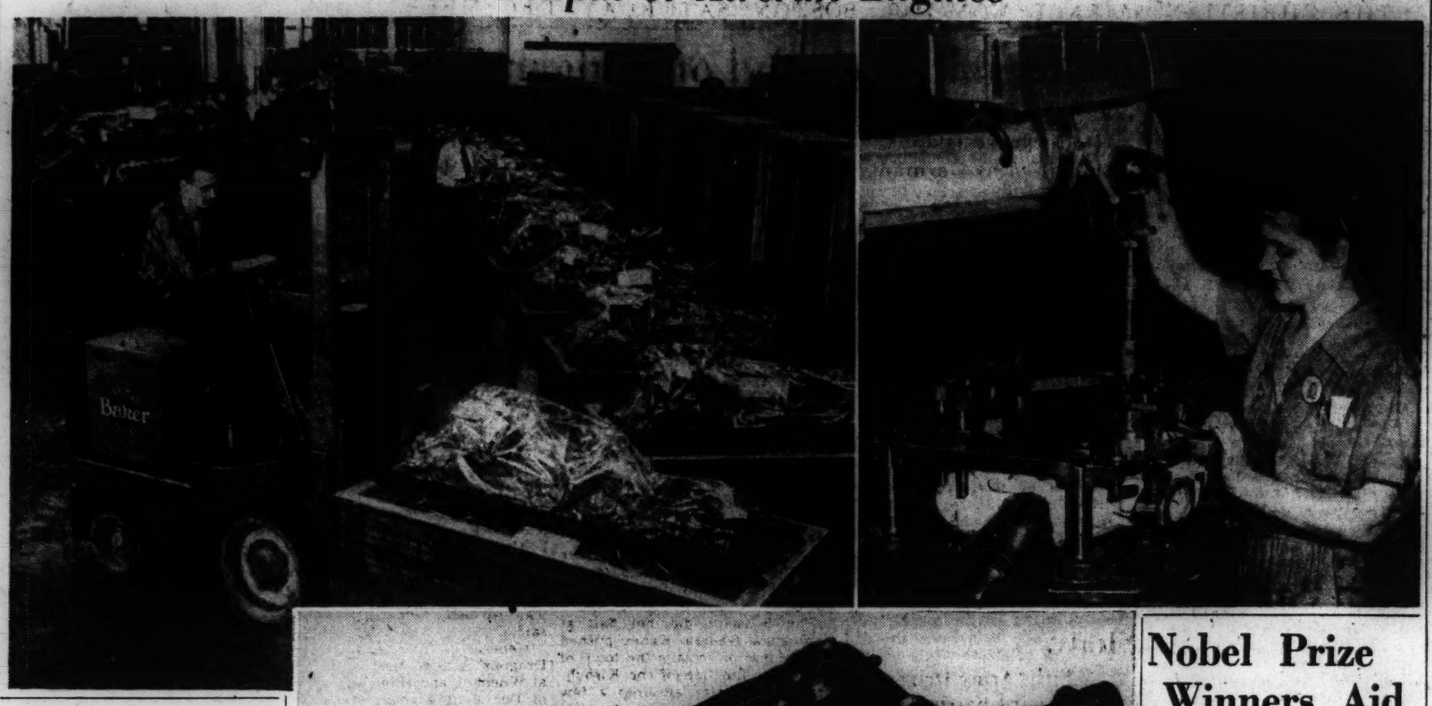
The finished and tested engine is then placed in a pliofilm bag and hermetically sealed. Enclosed within the outer bag is a small sack of silica-gel crystals to absorb any moisure. A graduated color card is also placed inside and becomes a visual warning index, since the color changes as moisture increases within the package.

Ranger engines packed in this manner and encased in stout shipping boxes can endure exposure to damp salt air encountered in export shipments without any deteriorating effect.

Besides Fairchild planes, Ranger engines also power the twin-engined Grumman Widgeon amphibian planes which guard the shipping lanes and which have been a big factor in the fight against the submarine. Two six-cylinder Rangers power these craft.

Twelve-cylinder Rangers, besides powering the Gunner, also drive the Curtiss Seagull, scout observation plane of the Navy. The Seagull is used both as a catapult-launched patrol plane and a carrier-based land plane.

Mass Output of Aircraft Engines



Ranger Engines Power Many a Plane for the United Nations

Upper left: Before shipment, engines are inspected carefully and then wrapped in moisture-repellent Pliofilm bags. This is a typical lineup of Ranger engines in the Shipping Department. Upper right: Many machining operations in the Ranger factory are done by women who have been trained in precision work. This picture shows the intricate jig used for machining operations on a large casting. Lower: A Ranger six-cylinder, in-line, inverted, air-cooled, 200-horsepower engine of the type used in the Fairchild Cornell trainer, and used also to power the Widgeon, a twin-engined amphibian used by the Coast Guard for submarine patrol.

Nobel Prize Winners Aid World Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—A dozen Nobel prize winners now living in the United States and distinguished leaders in various fields of endeavor got together here last night in an international forum on "The World of Tomorrow" in observance of the forty second anniversary of the Nobel awards.

Among them were Sir Norman Angell, author and economist and winner of the Nobel Peace award in 1933; Dr. Otto Meyerhof, winner of the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine in 1922, and Harold Clayton Urey, who received the Nobel chemistry award in 1932.

Among the speagers were Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of the Office of International Affairs; Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Office of War Information, overseas division; Sir Owen Dixon, Australian minister to the United States; Clarence Streit, ounder of the "Union Now" movement, and Dr. C. L. Hsia, Representative of the Chinese Ministry of Information.

Each of the Nobel Prize winners and others who spoke considered the postwar world in the light of his own special field of interest. Their addresses were radiocast to other parts of the world.

Dr. Meyerhof laid the political crisis in Europe to a materialism born of "misinterpreted physics" and "misrepresented biology." A large share of the degeneration of the political thought in Germany that eventually developed into Naziism was due to this "materialistic misrepresentation of physics," he declared.

A description of the technology of the future was given by Dr. Urey, who spoke of the tremendous vistas already being opened by wartime research.

Mr. Rockefeller praised Latin-American unity with the democracies in the war, in trade, and in the exchange of technical information and public services.

"We of the Americas," he said, "have evolved a structure based on the understanding and support of the people which has proved flexible and effective in the time of grave crisis. In the days to come there will be new problems of readjustment and conversion to peace. The problem will be great, but the opportunity will be greater.

South African Disk Output Of 50,000 Monthly Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Phonograph records from domestic raw materials will be produced in the Union of South Africa by a large establishment which expects a monthly production of approximately 50,000 excellent-quality records, the United States Department of Commerce said recently.

'Miracle' of Sicily Landing Attributed to Divine Guidance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—How a "miracle" kept the British-American landing in Sicily last summer from becoming a massacre was described here recently at the Barristers Club of Washington by Commander Curtis Shears, former Washington lawyer, who took part in the invasion.

"Just 18 hours before we were scheduled to land," Commander Shears recounted at the Nov. 18 meeting, "an unexpected wind blew out of the West, continued unabated all day, and built up a sea dangerous to small ships and craft and perilous to landing barges soon to be launched by the transports.

"By midafternoon the sea was breaking over the decks of most of the ships. The wind was howling so you could barely stand on the deck, and our far-flung convoy was wallowing convulsively. No landing barge could be held bows-on to the beach without broaching even if it could be launched from the ship, loaded in such a sea, and successfully propelled to the right beach without swamping.

"Conceivably, this storm could turn the whole carefully planned operation into a massacre.

Decision to Go Forward

"The High Command had a choice of turning back, with the possible loss of the element of surprise, or carrying on. Inasmuch as our aerologists predicted an abatement of the wind with the setting sun, the decision was made to hold our course, but by eight o'clock, instead of abating, the wind had increased to a near gale. This armada—the might and pride of two nations—was rendered impotent.

"By this time," Commander Shears continued, "we could not turn back. The H-hour for paratroopers was fast approaching and they already had left Africa. And now, even if the wind did not die down to a calm, the waves and surf would not abate for a day or so. We were scheduled to start lowering boats in less than two hours.

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity. The situation was beyond human control. Our only hope was in God. Only a miracle could save us, and we prayed for that miracle.

"We tried to understand God's presence and his power. We remembered the promise of the Bible, 'The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea.'

"Hundreds, possibly thousands, must have been turning to divine guidance at that hour, for we gradually regained our confidence and began to feel a sense of calm and peace.

Surface Calm as Basin

"When we anchored off Gela, two hours later, the surface of the Mediterranean was as smooth as the Potomac Basin in Washington. The miracle has happened, at a time when forces beyond human control seemed ready to render ineffective the resourcefulness and ingenuity of man."

Commander Shears described the armada which attacked Sicily as the "greatest ever recorded." It included 2,500 craft "reaching in all directions as far as the eye could see and beyond the horizon."

On the eve of the invasion, the assault boat crews were given a talk in which they were advised to depend on their early training and deep-seated religious convictions, "to forget their normal desires of self-preservation, and to think only of the service they were giving to their fellow men."

"It was explained," Commander Shears said, "that if they kept in their thought these more righteous motives and higher ideals, each one would return safely to his ship.

"Although we had 35 landing barges in constant operation between the ship and beach for nearly three days and nights every boy returned alive."

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Prices and Your Purse: Early Date for White Shoes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 11

Shoe stores will begin selling white shoes about March 1 this year, two months earlier than usual. Expectation is that they will be worn in spring as well as summer to take the place of light-colored spring shoes, no longer made. All white shoes this year will be made of kidskin, in various finishes.

Coal Shift Due?

A lot of hard-coal users are going to have to shift to soft coal before the winter is over, Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes predicts. He sees "no hope" of catching up with anthracite requirements this winter "even if we are able to wring the last ounce of production out of hard coal mines."

Sugar Try

Mrs. Philip L. Crowlie, OPA's "typical housewife," is trying to get the family sugar ration increased. There is more sugar coming in from the Caribbean now, but thus far OPA has been doling it all out to candy-makers and other commercial users.

Cheap Goods

How to get cheap shirts and overalls for low-income families back on the market is one of the first questions being considered by OPA's new consumer advisory committee. The problem is not solved yet. OPA refuses to offer manufacturers higher margins of profit on cheap goods, for which they are holding out.

Illegal

It is illegal to give away ration stamps for Christmas gifts.

Catsup Release

Housewives will soon get the benefit of government release of nearly a million cases of tomato catsup, in addition to large stocks of canned string beans and tomatoes recently put back onto the civilian market. Watch these items for the next cuts in ration points.

Wood Warning

Farmers are being urged to cut wood this winter. If they don't, the War Food Administration warns, there may be a shortage of berry baskets, crates and the large quantity of paper required for food packing next summer.

Fats Lineup

Beginning Dec. 13 you will get one brown point for each half-pound of salvage kitchen fats you take to your butcher—in addition to the ceiling price of four cents a pound you are entitled to.

Travel Request

Willingness to put up with crowded travel conditions is not considered a legitimate excuse for ignoring the request of the Office of Defense Transportation to stay off trains between Dec. 17 and Jan. 10.

Long at Helm

Edward J. Parker

Salvation Army National Commander retiring after 58 years of service.

Salvation Unit And U.S.O. Bid Parkers Adieu

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Commissioner Edward J. Parker, National Commissioner of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Parker, retired today after 58 years of active service with their world-wide organization.

A farewell party to them was held at the Governor Clinton Hotel here yesterday afternoon attended by leaders of the United Service Organization, of which Mr. Parker was one of the founders, and 150 members of the Salvation Army. A feature of the luncheon was a letter from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey commending Mr. Parker for his work. The Governor said that in one of the most difficult tasks he ever undertook—the USO campaign—Mr. Parker was "a great tower of strength, of tolerance and of understanding."

Among those attending the luncheon were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Honorary Chairman of the USO, who gave the invocation before the luncheon; Walter Hoving, chairman; W. Spender Robertson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Frank L. Weil, Vice-President of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Mr. Parker's years of service were reviewed by Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire, Eastern Territorial Commander, who presided.

Mr. Parker has served the Salvation Army longer than any other member in the 97 countries and colonies in which the organization operates.

'Packaged' Houses Seen Postwar Basis for Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario — Prefabricated houses, turned out in one third the time required for a conventional house, at 10 to 32 per cent saving, fireproof and "packaged" through department stores, appear to be the postwar solution of the desire of the average man to own his own home, said F. Vaux Wilson, Jr., Vice-President, Homasote Company, New Jersey, in a recent address here before the Electric Club.

American Door Open to More Hitler Victims

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The United States has given haven to 580,000 refugee Europeans since Hitler mounted his campaign of intolerance, and American gates are still open to any woh escape the Nazis, it was disclosed yesterday.

Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long told the House Foreign Affairs Committee in testimony released yesterday that "we are ready to take all new refugees who come out of France or out of other occupied territory. Spain will assist them."

Mr. Long spoke in closed session Nov. 26 on a resolution urging President Roosevelt to create a commission to work out a way of saving the Jewish people of Europe from Nazi extermination. The resolution is still before the Committee.

He disclosed that all the neutral countries of Europe have cooperated in forging for refugees a "way out" of the inferno Hitler has made of their homelands.

About 30,000 persons have come through Spain, Mr. Long said, and all but 1,200 have been moved along to other places where better food and shelter is available.

"If you could by the various underground movements and one thing or another, aid people to get across the Pyrenees and into Spain, Spain would not stop them on her side from coming in if we would get them out of Spain."

Just after the Nazi flood into all of France, touched off by the American invasion of North Africa, Spain sent troops to her northern border to prevent the new exodus of refugees.

The United States immediately took the matter up in Madrid and in three days, Spain reopened her frontier to the march of Europe's homeless.

Switzerland, Mr. Long said, has taken in 60,000 refugees. Since they constitute a heavy drain on that isolated neutral's restricted supplies, the United States is considering "an allowance to the Swiss economy in order that she may be able to feed these people."

Runner-Up in Garden Photo Contest

Bountiful Supply for Home Larder

Elmer Young of Eugene, Ore., at work in his Victory Garden. In this plot, measuring 60x60 feet, Mr. Young raised a wide variety of vegetables, including onions, potatoes, bush and pole beans, tomatoes, cabbage, spinach, swiss chard, beets, carrots, peas, and lettuce. Color is added to the garden by a border of flowers which includes peonies, roses, iris, and snapdragons. Picture by Loren H. Milliman, Editor, Farm Home and Garden, Portland, Ore., which won second prize in the National Victory Garden Institute photograph contest.

Machinery Started to Ease Cutbacks in War Contracts

Continued from Page 1

them by area classification and shifts in contract allocations would certainly then break down. But when that time comes, cutbacks themselves will be but a minor aspect of the primal problem of the reconversion of industry to some semblance of peacetime production.

Under Constant Study

That problem is receiving constant study both by the War Production Board and Bernard M. Baruch of the War Mobilization Office who has been charged with making plans for industrial reconversion. That complex problem of tomorrow dwarfs almost into oblivion today's problem of cutbacks. What Government officials are thinking on that subject will be set out in another article. This article deals with the problem of cutbacks and what the War Manpower Commission is doing to handle them.

It is the province of the War and Navy Departments and of the Maritime Commission to plan the cutbacks in war production as the progress of the war dictates. It is the work of the Manpower Commission to—when possible—make those cutbacks apply to those areas where they will have the least disruptive effect on the over-all manpower picture. For example, that service for which a certain war product is being made may decide on a cutback in production. Here the War Manpower Commission steps in and tries, usually successfully, to persuade the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission to make its cutbacks in those localities where there is a tight labor situation rather than an easy one.

Because of cutback problems areas had their manpower classifications changed. For example, ordnance plant cutbacks recently changed three communities from group I (tight labor area) classification to Group II. (not so tight area): Salt Lake City, Burlington, Iowa, and Texarkana, Texas. Group II, however, still represents a labor shortage area with no new contracts going there anyway except where unique facilities exist.

Change in Arms Work

In the case of Lowell, Mass., which was in Group II, the recent cutback in Remington Arms production there put the city in Group IV. In that case the WMC just could not see its way clear to justify keeping the city in group III.

The War Manpower Commission, it should be emphasized, makes every effort to provide new jobs for those workers who by a cutback order are made jobless. In one case the Commission had a job waiting for each of 500 individuals involved before public announcement of the cutback was made.

In another case in which a cutback hit a substantial number of workers the WMC arranged to put in bearing manufacture to cut down layoffs.

Among the cities that have been hit to date by cutback orders, most of them for small arms ammunition are Denver, Kansas City, Missouri, Des Moines, Iowa, and the Twin Cities. But when fitted into the over-all national picture and viewed from a national perspective these instances have been small, few and far between.

New Jobs Obtained

Cutbacks it should be clearly realized, have been part of the war program almost from the start. Change in war strategy and therefore in war requirements has not infrequently meant cutback orders. But with over-all war production expanding with a shortage of manpower continually present, cutbacks in the past—and even as of today—have not been harmful in the aggregate. Indeed workers in the past who have been affected by cutbacks have generally been able to obtain a new job with little trouble. That is the picture of cutbacks as of the present. Even for the immediate future, however, the situation is expected to be well under control.

While no one dares be too precise in predicting just how future events will unfold, there is evidence that the War Manpower Commission does not expect the next three months' developments in cutbacks to get out of hand. It would indeed surprise the Commission considerably should the number of persons affected by cutbacks in the next quarter exceed 150,000. And while many specific personal hardships may be involved in these instances they are but a drop in the bucket when compared with the millions now at work in war production. They are also overshadowed, or rather, engulfed, by the approximate half a million new workers that need to be recruited in the next three months to meet production schedules.

For the moment and immediate future, then, cutbacks in production schedules are not disturbing Government officials.

Subsidies

Continued from Page 1

said, "but there is the tax bill also before the Senate, and we are working against very little time."

Meanwhile Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, has ordered an overhaul of the national farm wage and salary structure which makes Marvin Jones overseer of wages under $5,000 annually.

Quick Action Pledged to Settle War Contracts at End of Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Immediate negotiated settlement of war contracts rather than protracted detailed auditing of government obligations was promised industrialists and production specialists attending the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers here during this week.

In a panel discussion of this problem and its important corollary, the disposition of surplus plants, Brigadier General Albert J. Browning, director of the Purchase Division of the War Department, declared that this was the only way the termination job could be done quickly enough to avoid economic disaster.

Want Quick Settlement

"We also believe," he told representatives of nearly nine-tenths of American industry, "that the departments which made and have administered the contracts are the only agencies which can settle them without delay."

General Browning discounted reports apparently arising in discussions before Congressional committees that there is some doubt as to finality of any contract settlement a government procuring agency may make, saying that the Comptroller-General had recently characterized such settlements as final and binding.

The question that had occurred to many manufacturers was: Can a contract settlement approved by any Army or Navy contracting officer after negotiations be reopened for review by a higher authority, if any, on the one hand, or appealed to a Federal Court of Claims on the other?

"If war contractors are to reconvert their factories and provide prompt re-employment," General Browning said in what appeared to be a qualified answer, "they must know where they stand and when their contracts are terminated and settled. This means negotiated settlements must be final."

He later unraveled a single thread to follow through the maze of contract termination complexities when he disclosed that the Joint Contract Termination Board established a few weeks ago was at the moment actively working on what will be a uniform policy for the settlement of all contracts.

Board Seeks Simple Basis

The Board, created by Stabilization Director James T. Byrnes and temporarily headed by John Hancock is reviewing all contractual data with an eye to evolving a simple, single basis for handling all claims, he said. It will present its recommendations to Congress.

Meanwhile, the War Department itself has revised its organization somewhat, he said, to expedite the wartime termination of contracts for materiel that has ceased to be strategic in character because the Army is either oversupplied or the needs for a certain category of supplies are no longer felt.

A new staff division has been created within the department itself which will be devoted exclusively to the problem of contract settlements and the disposal of materials and equipment. It will have jurisdiction over all terminated contracts for the technical services and the Army Air Forces.

Another panel speaker, H. C. Beaver, president of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, proposed that Congress establish a seven-man Surplus War Property Commission, independent of existing agencies, that would dispose of all real estate or property owned by the government aside from that needed to maintain the war effort.

Such a commission would meet the primary peacetime problem in the United States—continuous employment—he said, by bridging the transitional gap between wartime and peacetime manufacturing. It would consist of men with at least five years' experience in industrial or merchandising fields.

Churchill Wins Newsmen at Cairo

Continued from Page 1

him many times before, but one always seems to cheer him just as lustily the tenth time as the first.

Background Guidance

We cannot disclose what he said as it was wholly off the record and intended only as a background guidance for the correspondents, but it is permissible to say his words were optimistic and gave us the impression that the Prime Minister considered the past three weeks—which have been among the busiest and most important of his whole full career—would be extremely fruitful in future benefits for the Allied cause, both during and after the war.

If his talks with President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had wearied him it was impossible to see any evidence of it as he spoke and as he urged correspondents to ask him questions, telling us not to be bashful.

As it was my first meeting with Mr. Churchill I did my full share of staring, trying to make up my mind whether he reminded me more of a British lion, a British bulldog, or John Bull himself.

After hearing him speak I decided it was a combination of all three, and there must certainly be lots of people in Germany and Italy who now agree, although he spoke quietly and familiarly.

The Familiar Inflection

Every now and then his voice would take on the famous rising inflection so familiar on both sides of the Atlantic, and which was so much in evidence when he was steeling the British people to their heroic effort during the days of the battle of Britain.

At the same time I noticed that the Prime Minister also speaks with a slight lisp, something which apparently doesn't carry over on the air. Yet even when talking extemporaneously in private Mr. Churchill's speech was reinforced with that magnificent choice of words and striking phrase which make his addresses among the most magnificent in the English language.

Saw the Task Through

It was the third time the Prime Minister had addressed correspondents in Cairo during the past year and a half. The first time was in August of last year during the tense days before El Glamein, and the second was this February after the Casablanca conference with Mr. Roosevelt.

Those present at the Embassy today couldn't help but realize that no man in the world had more to do with the great victories which have come to the Anglo-American forces since that first conference 16 months ago than the brilliant unyielding statesman who stood before us, and he was just as convincing a symbol of greater triumphs to come.

Taking advantage of Egypt's famous December weather Mr. Churchill was wearing his gray summer suit with bright mother-of-pearl buttons and blue bow tie with polka dots.

His heavy gold watch chain was as prominent as ever, while he wore dark red brown shoes cracked from polishing, and having zippers instead of laces.

His feelings apparently matched his gay attire, as his face wore the famous smile except when he got onto the topic of certain well-known international individuals and their actions, and then it was apparent that he had lost none of his grimness where they were concerned.

Meal Without Onions Costs 5 Cents More!

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The customer ordered chicken chow mein—without onions.

The meal was satisfactory. The check read:

"Chow mein—75 cents.
"No onions—5 cents.
"Total—80 cents."

Asked to explain, the Chinese waiter said:

"With onion easy, without onion chef get mixed up, so fi' cents more without onion."

New Spanish Engine Does a Record Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a successful test run recently, a new model locomotive constructed in Spain and reported to be the most powerful in Europe, developed 3,00 0horsepower while hauling 570 tons, and completed the distance of the test in 30 minutes, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

TVA Electric Power Rates Cut Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10—Reductions in the already low basic Tennessee Valley Authority power rates, which might have been made by many of the 128 municipal and co-operative distribution systems, "are being deferred until after the war when they can be accompanied by effective promotional efforts." That is revealed in a report on fiscal year operations just issued.

The report adds: "There is little opportunity to apply such efforts during the war because most electric appliances are not available and the encouragement of increased use would conflict with programs for the conservation of fuel and other critical materials."

With rate reductions deferred, the distributors have devoted funds to payments of long-term debt, which was reduced $5,000,000 during the year, a substantial portion in advance of maturity. Working capital, exclusive of $1,890,000 increase in investment of general purpose cash, increased by $775,000.

More surplus funds are being invested by the systems in War Savings and U. S. Treasury bonds.

Three of the systems paid consumer dividends during the year in lieu of rate reductions. The refunds they gave were: Athens, Ala., $10,003; Tupelo, Miss., $42,249; and Columbus, Miss., $41,564.

The report shows that the municipal and co-operative distribution systems during the fiscal year sold 2,738,000,000 kwh of TVA electricity. Gross revenues totaled nearly $35,000,000 and net income more than $5,800,000.

The 83 municipal and 45 co-operative systems serve more than 523,000 consumers.

Hershey Called On Father Draft

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—In his new role as head man of Selective Service, responsible only to the President, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was called before a Congressional committee today to tell what he proposes to do about the continued drafting of prewar fathers.

Fathers were ordered put at the bottom of the draft barrel under legislation just signed by the President. The same law divorces Paul V. McNutt from any authority in administration of Selective Service.

The new law provides for appointment of a five-doctor board to review present physical requirements.

Instructions were sent out to local draft boards requiring that:

1. The present 3-A classification be abolished, and 3-A registrants be reclassified.
2. Appeals from draft classifications be heard by boards having jurisdiction over the appellant's "principal place of employment," instead of by boards at the point where he originally registered.
3. The draft law clauses relating to occupational deferment be "liberally interpreted" in the case of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.
4. The list of nondeferrable occupations be revoked.

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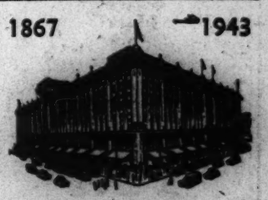
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A Saturday Page

With the Schools Teaching More on Asia: Here Is Expert Aid in Studying the Philippines

By Dona Vorhees Hart
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Formal independence of the Philippine Commonwealth from the United States may occur earlier than the original date of 1946, since the recent Tydings Amendment stated it was "the policy of Congress that the United States should immediately recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation." But the future of the United States and the Philippines will for some time be closely linked. It is therefore imperative that the American people have an intelligent understanding and sympathetic appreciation for the many problems certain to emerge between the two democracies in the future. In developing the mutual understanding and respect essential for harmonious co-operation, the schools have a heavy responsibility.

Keystone to the Arch

The keystone to the arch of American improvement in the islands has been education. Philippine literacy today is higher than that of Greece or any South American country. Spain spent little on educational activities, although the Spaniards did found the University of Santo Tomas in 1611, once the oldest university under the American flag. In 1901 nearly 1,000 American teachers were sent to the Philippines both to teach and to train Filipino teachers. With these quiet heroes, who knew neither the land nor the people, came new ideas, new texts (many in English which were useless at the time) and new educational methods. Santo Tomas was modernized and the University of the Philippines established in 1908. In 1939 the University had an average enrollment of 7,000 students. In most Philippine schools today the Filipino students study more thoroughly and intelligently the American nation than do our students the Philippines.

An introductory Philippine unit immediately suggested is one concerning Dr. Jose Rizal, a genius of towering height and today a most popular Philippine hero. Hardly a village or hamlet is without Rizal's statue. Rizal Day, Dec. 30th, the date of his execution by the Spanish, is celebrated with parades, speeches, special school exhibits and colorful posters. He was a "Renaissance man"—a poet, oculist, novelist, engineer, educator, painter, scientist, linguist, naturalist, and sculptor. Educated in Europe and an intimate friend of many famous European scientists, Rizal died a martyr's death for his attempts to awaken the Filipinos from their lethargy. His astounding life and utter devotion to the Philippines would be an inspirational introduction to the islands from the cultural, political, and racial point of view. Two excellent books on Rizal are Austin Craig's "Lineage, Life and Labors of Jose Rizal," and C. E. Russell's and E. P. Rodriquez's "The Hero of the Filipinos."

Approach Through Music

It is possible to approach the archipelago by a unit of study on the development of Philippine music. The Filipinos are a musical race; almost every family boasts of one musician and nearly every village of its barefooted but eager band. By tracing the influence of Indian, Chinese, Spanish, and American music on that of the islands a fascinating and informing picture of the nation's historical contacts with the outside world may be secured.

An interesting parallel between Philippine frontier development and early American growth could be built around the island of Mindanao, the "treasure-chest of the Philippines." It is believed the future will see an enormous development of Mindanao's resources by the Filipinos, and that the outcome on the Philippines will be similar to the effect the development of the West had on America.

For the elementary grades the islands may be studied by using the conventional approach of national holidays. Many are identical with American holidays, such as Christmas and others with some Filipino variations. Some original Philippine holidays are Occupation Day (the day American forces landed on the islands), Rizal Day, and Independence Day (Nov. 5, the day the present Philippine Constitution was adopted).

Sources for Material

There are many organizations today possessing available Philippine material which will be sent on request or a loan basis. The Philippine Commonwealth, 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., has recently established the Department of Information and Public Relations, which mails upon request pamphlets, charts, colored lantern slides and maps for school use and exhibits. Not long ago the Department released the pamphlet, "Facts and Figures of the Philippines," which gives modern developments in the islands to 1939. From Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of the Department of Information and Public Relations, interested teachers may expect cooperative and abundant help in securing Philippine information. The News Letter of the Relief for Americans in the Philippines Association, 101 Park Avenue, New York, is issued from time to time. The same association published a reproduction of "Internews," the newspaper in Santo Tomas camp, Manila, where American prisoners are interned. It is available for one dollar, the News Letter is sent without charge. The United Nations Information Service, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, distributes general literature covering the United Nations, of which the Philippines is a member.

The Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., will send Philippine information on request. The Office of Education, Information Exchange on Education in Wartime, has a packet XXL-ES-3: "The Far East—the Philippines," which contains factual material on the Philippines; booklets telling of the resources and industries of the islands; a publication of the Commonwealth Government describing the functions and services of the Government; excellent maps and an article by President Quezon.

In the future reconstruction of Asia, the Philippines will be an important nation. Philippine mineral and lumber resources will be needed in world reconstruction. Her food supplies will help feed the starved populations of Europe and Asia. Her universities will train leaders for Asia's coming enlarged role in world affairs. Now is the time for America to endow its future citizens with intelligent understanding, accurate information, and a healthy interest in the problems and future role of the Philippine Commonwealth. There can be no better place to accomplish this envisioning, democratic indoctrination than in American schools.

"There I am!" A quiet play period with story telling and pictures is supervised by a trained kindergartener in the Government-aided day-care center for the babies of women war workers of Rainier Vista Homes, Seattle. (See an article on Day Care Centers at the right.)

More Day-Care Centers Free Women to Do War Work

By Eva Beard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Freeing thousands of young mothers for war work, day-care centers for children in Federal Public Housing Authority projects throughout the United States are performing a vital role in the war.

With the entrance of over 2,000,000 women into the Nation's labor force during the past year, there are now 15,000,000 working women in the United States, and over half of them are under 35, within the age group which has young children.

Geared to the needs of war production and cognizant of the fact that mothers will not take war jobs unless adequate care is provided for their children, the FPHA, constituent unit of the National Housing Agency, is developing child-service facilities and equipment as an integral part of its war housing program.

Co-operating with the FPHA in this task is the Federal Works Agency. The former is responsible for the construction and equipment of centers on housing project sites; the latter constructs and equips off-site centers.

Typical of government-aided day-care centers is the Day Nursery at Robinson Courts, a 400-dwelling war-housing project in Texarkana, Texas. It is open 10 hours a day, from seven in the morning to five in the afternoon, giving parents time to leave and call for their children on their way to and from work. Nourishing food is served at two to four-hour intervals and daily routines provide a schedule of activities which best fit the individual child's need for adequate food, play, rest and habit training.

Children in government aided nurseries have little time to miss their working mothers. Supervised activities and free play periods develop co-operative behavior patterns, wholesome attitudes, good habits and useful skills.

Another typical nursery center is conducted at the Rainier Vista Homes, a 500-dwelling war-housing project in Seattle, Washington. Here, while their mothers are doing full-time war jobs, in nearby plane factories and shipyards, the children, ranging from two to four and one-half years of age, are well cared for by a staff employed by the Seattle Public Schools.

Conducted in a converted three-bedroom unit, the combination day-care center and nursery school is especially equipped for nursery purposes with a sleeping room, kitchen, dining room and isolation room. The children may remain in the nursery for 13 hours, from 6 a. m to 7 p. m., and are served three hot meals a day if requested.

Not only in Texarkana and Seattle, but in hundreds of similarly critical war production areas throughout the United States, day-care centers are being provided for the children of working mothers. The FPHA, the FWA, State and Local Agencies, community organizations, project residents and management, all are working together in this common task. The day nurseries developed through their joint efforts are doing a two-fold job: They are bringing up a healthy young America, and they are releasing an increasing number of working mothers to do important war jobs.

Through the Editor's Window

Of Inky the Porcupine, and the Others

By Mallicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you love animals you must know Inky the porcupine. Too, you must meet lovely Bobette the fawn, Sausage the woodchuck, and Rack and Ruin the raccoons. For that matter "Judge" Norton and the young apprentice-naturalist Bobby are worth knowing, and most of all the "Philosopher of the Forest," and friend of school children, Sam Campbell, who makes all these friends live for us in his book, "How's Inky?" (Subtitled "A Porcupine and His Pals Offer Some Highlights on Happiness," by Sam Campbell, the Bobbs-Merrill Co., publishers, distributed by Associated Authors, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4. $1.50).

Rarely have I found a more satisfying book of animal friends. It is so simple and genuine and full of affection, the reading leaves one in a glow of happiness that so natural a fellowship of man and the creatures of the wild has been achieved.

* * *

The scene is northern Wisconsin, Sam Campbell's woodland retreat, a large game sanctuary within the Nicolet National Forest. Brought to the cabin of this well-known naturalist and lecturer on wildlife, are first, a fawn less than a week old whose mother had accidentally been killed by a car, and then in quick succession and all because of being left as orphans, a baby woodchuck, two raccoons, and Inky the Porcupine.

This family of animal babies were brought up together, enjoyed, sheltered, and when old enough to do so, allowed to go free, after which they came and went at will. From the whole experience Sam Campbell helps us to see some very beautiful lessons.

That each animal is content to be himself is one of these lessons. And there is only one "himself"—no two individuals alike ever, Mr. Campbell points out. Another lesson lies in the creatures' love of home, and yet another is the complete "givingness" of true friendship, with no thought of exchange or return. It wasn't stated anywhere: but one of the deepest lessons within the man-and-animal friendships there in the Wisconsin Sanctuary is that love leaves free—it has no desire to reform or possess. There are plenty of other lessons, too; you will want to discover them for yourself.

Among the unforgettable scenes and incidents shared with us are at least two. The first night after Inky came, the five orphan babies were all in the little sleeping cabin turned into an animal nursery, each with a box or pallet for a bed. Before retiring the three humans slipped out there with a flashlight to have a look at them. All the baby animals had assembled on the fawn's bed, and were curled up close to her in a furry cluster. And as the humans looked, Bobette, baby though she was herself, licked each one with motherly affection.

The second incident was later in the summer, when all five, now able to care for themselves, were living out in the forest. A heavy rainstorm came up one night. The three naturalists had a cozy fire in the fireplace and were sitting before it when Inky's familiar scratch was heard at the screen door. He was let in to share the warm shelter. Soon Rack and Ruin came also—followed by Sausage and Bobette. There they all were again! "It rather pictured the millennium," Sam Campbell says, "the way life is seen when love rules." The fire danced on the hearth. Bobby popped corn and shared it. There were stories and poems and songs. Thus an evening passed "in what is probably the greatest single joy the Wise Creator has provided His ceatures—hut happiness." Stirred at length by a restlessness, Bobette went to the door and was let out. The rain had ceased. One by one the others asked to go, Inky with much conversation last of all; and the home scene became a memory.

* * *

But I am telling little of Inky, whose fascinating and quaint ways light up the book with fun and interest. The drawings, too, by Bob Kuhn, add just the right touch. You will not forget Inky. He is so individual. I never had a porcupine for a friend but all porkies are of interest to me now because of Inky. I think you will feel that way too.

This book about animals ends on a satisfying note. It is the next season and all the orphans have grown up and mated with their kind in the forest. But you will be touched at the way Ruin brings her babies to show, and Bobette lingers for a look before answering the call of her herd. Sausage is as friendly as ever and as for Inky, his joy at the return of his human friends the second summer is unmistakable ecstasy.

What a book to read aloud, as young and old gather around the fire one of these holiday nights! And what a precious volume also for children to discover at school! Wholesome, absorbing, funny, scented with woodsmoke and the fragrance of the pines, it is a message of love which should help us all to be more kind to one another, both man and beast.

Mexico Ancient and Modern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It happened one clear day when two of us left the city early to visit the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, only 45 kilometers away, and it all ended in our becoming well acquainted with an exuberant young Mexico.

During the early part of our drive we had passed "especial" buses with eager, young faces pressed against window-panes, and had watched energetic schoolboys of teen age and under, clamber down and enter a building before which was a statue of the patriot Morelos. It was a school day, but our driver told us that these boys were having an outdoor lesson by visiting historical monuments, lessons included in the school curriculum of every Mexican pupil.

We climbed to the first of the five terraces of the Pyramid of the Sun, recalled chapters out of a remote past and walked around the four sides for the unparalleled view of the distant mountains.

Then suddenly our interest in the pre-Spanish era vanished, for young Mexico absolutely streamed out from one bus after another, Indians and Mestizos. Those eager schoolboys we had seen on the way out had caught up with us. Some had their lunch in huge paper containers, others in net bags slung over their shoulders, but one and all made a bee-line for the top of the Pyramid.

With few exceptions they scorned the comparatively easy stone steps and swarmed like human flies up the almost perpendicular slopes, where a foothold was kept with difficulty. Soon the four sides were literally dotted with these specks of humanity and most of them reached their goal. Some had to make the last ascent by the steps though they felt they were losing face, yet they all must be on hand for their history lesson and learn about past glories of old Mexico.

Later, while enjoying our picnic lunch we got acquainted with these school children and through our guide and their teacher we found out that young Mexico must learn not only the history of their own land but that of other countries also.

We finally left the children picking up paper bags and fruit peel and putting them in the near-by receptacle for such, while we went over to the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, to contrast the decorative Toltec masonry and their boldly carved plumed serpents with the stolidly mechanical accuracy of the Aztecs. Then glancing across to the Pyramid of the Sun, we saw the last human fly walking down the slope.

We were content with the day. Not only had intensive chapters in the dim, distant past been revealed, but we were also keenly aware of the throbbing and vital present. We had seen how outdoor "school rooms" played a prominent role in the education of future Mexican citizens.

Ta-de-win

In City Schools

It is especially important in city schools for children to be taught work in the home and in the classroom. They need to be given the opportunity to make things with their hands—clay models, posters, block houses—to have experience in cooking, making beds, washing dishes, and helping with other household chores. Country children are more fortunate in respect to available tasks they can perform with satisfaction.

Right Now at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Emporia, Kan.

As I watched a group of little children at the toy counter the other day it brought to my thought the pre-Christmas days in the school room. These are days which the children look forward to all year. They love to hear the Christmas stories and songs; they like to tell you of their Christmas plans for the family; they all want to make gifts at school for their parents; they are thrilled and excited with trips to town. This would be fun if it could be done leisurely; but there are many more things crowded into this one season.

Isn't it time that we all take inventory? Let us see to it that the pre-Christmas days for children are not too full. May we choose the Christmas activities dearest to their hearts and keep them few and simple.

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The Home Forum

Our Shining Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A VISITOR to an Egyptian mosque was shown a lighted lamp, the flame of which was reputed to have burned constantly for two hundred years. During that period, the task of replenishing the oil and tending the light had been faithfully performed by attendants. Wars had raged near by, storms had crashed above it, darkness had fallen around it, but for centuries that light had never been extinguished.

For each of us, there is a light to kindle, tend, and keep aflame, the light of which Christ Jesus spoke when he said (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." This illumination to which the Way-shower referred is surely the light of the spiritual idea of God—the Christ, Truth—to be tended by constant faith, hope, and love. The lamp in which this light must shine is the purified human consciousness, and the oil to replenish it is spoken of by Mary Baker Eddy in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 592) as, "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration."

* * *

Because of the woes and wounds which follow in the wake of war, or the storm clouds of sin and disease which lower, many today are praying for the light which will extinguish their mental gloom and restore full faith in God. Let them lift up their heads and rejoice. For that prayer is answered. That light is come, and Christian Science reveals it. This spiritual radiance is the understanding of the omnipresence of Love, the continuity of Life, the unreality of evil, and the allness of God, good. It is the heavenly illumination of Science, wherein we discern the great truth that man, God's reflection, being forever wholly spiritual and immortal, perfect in Mind, indestructible in Life, is incapable of becoming a mortal sinner. These facts when grasped and utilized eliminate from human experience the darkness of ignorance, doubt, fear, and the diseases and sins which flow therefrom.

Then like the faithful servants in the mosque who cared for their lamp, let us tend this spiritual light. If it is not yet lit, let us light it now. As, through obedience in tending this light, more of God's love and perfection is realized and radiated, this Scriptural promise will be fulfilled in our lives: "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee" (Isaiah 60:1).

After many months of maximum activity, a student of Christian Science in military service found that the requests for his spiritual work were lessening. Owing to troop movements, it was suggested that at his post in a military camp, the practice of Christian Science was no longer needed. But the student regarded this suggestion as being as powerless as would be a puff of wind to put out the light of the sun. The purpose of the light in the mosque or the sun in the sky is to shine, irrespective of whether few or many people come within the radius of its beams. Likewise, the irradiance of Truth, even when spurned or neglected by mortals, does not withdraw itself but remains a constant light, a spiritual attraction drawing human thought to God. This truth was realized, and day by day, repudiating suggestions of inaction, monotony, delay, the student tended this light of understanding and kept it brightly aflame. As troops again began to flow into the camp, he found his spiritual work in demand as before.

* * *

To heal a stubborn disease or chronic sin, the same rule applies. Not by giving sickness our attention or by coddling sin is one healed, but by tending the light of Truth until, in its illumination, the unreality of inharmony of any nature is seen. This is the divinely scientific method whereby Christ-healing flows into our lives.

Speaking of the parable of "the ten virgins," as recorded in the Bible, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 341, 342), "We learn from this parable that neither the cares of this world nor the so-called pleasures or pains of material sense are adequate to plead for the neglect of spiritual light, that must be tended to keep aglow the flame of devotion whereby to enter into the joy of divine Science demonstrated."

The light of the world, which Christ Jesus revealed, is not the feeble flicker which shines in an ancient mosque. It is the Christ, Truth, which shines in us when our hearts are aglow with the inspiration of that perfect Love which the Master exemplified. May we all so tend this light of Love that men see reflected in our lives of service more and more of the glory of God. Then will His presence and power be felt by the needy in the joy of spiritual healing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

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¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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AN EARLY AMERICAN CLOCK: *By Thomas Harland*

CLOCK MANUFACTURE, in American colonial days, commenced in Boston. The artisans had migrated from England where they had learned their trade. They were confident of earning a good income among the Colonists who had already settled and built homes and were seeking substantial furnishings. Good craftsmanship was a criterion of success and the artisan realized that patronage would come only on the basis of superlative handiwork.

Thomas Harland (1735-1807) had learned his clock-making in England. He sailed for Boston, but eventually settled in Norwich, Connecticut. There he set up a shop, advertising in 1773 in the local news sheet that he "makes in the neatest manner and on most approved principles horizontal, repeating and plain watches in gold, silver, metal and covered cases." He offered to make spring, musical, plain and church clocks. The clock faces were engraved and nicely finished for the trade. This Hartford timepiece was made one year later. By 1790, Harland's workshop boasted a dozen apprentices, putting out for his clientele about forty clocks and two hundred watches a year. He was the top-ranking clock-maker in eastern Connecticut and his most famous apprentice was Eli Terry.

At this stage, clock-making involved many skills, and the workers were foundrymen, engravers, pattern-makers, cabinet-makers, machinists. They put out their product with pride. The manufactures of that day have become objects of art today.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Notre Lumière doit rayonner!

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS une mosquée d'Égypte, on montre au visiteur une petite lampe qui brûle sans interruption depuis deux cents ans. Au cours de cette longue période, on a fidèlement entretenu la flamme et veillé à ce que l'huile ne manque pas. Dans cette région les guerres ont sévi, la foudre est tombée, les ténèbres ont parfois régné; mais on n'a pas permis que la lumière vienne à s'éteindre.

Il est une lumière que chacun de nous doit allumer, soigner, entretenir — celle dont Jésus le Christ parlait en ces termes (Matthieu 5:16): "Que votre lumière luise devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui est aux cieux." Le Conducteur pensait sans doute à la lumière que représente l'idée spirituelle de Dieu — le Christ, la Vérité — et qu'il faut entretenir avec une foi, une espérance, un amour inlassables. La lampe où doit briller cette flamme, c'est la conscience humaine purifiée; quant à l'huile dont il faut la nourrir, Mary Baker Eddy en donne cette définition, dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 592): "Consécration: charité; douceur; prière; inspiration céleste."

* * *

Assaillis par les maux et les afflictions qu'entraîne la guerre, inquiets de voir s'amonceler les sombres nuages du péché et de la maladie, beaucoup soupirent après la lumière qui dissipera les ténèbres mentales et rétablira dans sa plénitude leur foi en Dieu. Si c'est là leur prière, ils peuvent dès maintenant relever la tête et se réjouir, car Dieu les exauce. Cette lumière est apparue, la Science Chrétienne l'a révélée. L'omniprésence de l'Amour, la continuité de la Vie, l'irréalité du mal, la plénitude de Dieu, du bien, peuvent se comprendre, et cette intelligence constitue le rayonnement spirituel. C'est l'illumination céleste de la Science, où nous discernons cette grande vérité: l'homme est incapable de devenir un pécheur mortel, car il reflète Dieu, il est à jamais spirituel, immortel, parfait dans l'Entendement, indestructible dans la Vie. Perçus et mis en pratique, ces faits chassent de notre conscience et par conséquent de notre vie les ténèbres de l'ignorance, du doute et des craintes, ainsi que les maux et les péchés qui en résultaient.

Aussi fidèlement que les serviteurs veillaient sur la lampe dans la mosquée, entretenons cette lumière spirituelle. Si elle ne brûle pas encore, allumons-la dès maintenant. Dans un esprit d'obéissance, entretenons la flamme; alors, comprenant et reflétant toujours davantage l'amour et la perfection de Dieu, nous verrons s'accomplir dans notre vie cette promesse biblique: "Lève-toi, sois illuminée! Car ta lumière est venue, et la gloire de l'Éternel s'est levée sur toi!" (Ésaïe 60:1.)

Après bien des mois d'activité intense, un Scientiste Chrétien enrôlé dans l'armée s'aperçut qu'on avait moins souvent recours à l'aide spirituelle qu'il pouvait donner. Certaines troupes ayant été déplacées, on lui dit que la pratique de la Science Chrétienne n'avait peut-être plus sa raison d'être dans le camp où il se trouvait. Mais il vit tout de suite que cette suggestion était sans pouvoir, aussi vaine qu'un souffle de vent qui tâcherait d'éteindre la lumière du soleil. La lampe brûlant dans la mosquée, le soleil qui poursuit sa course dans les cieux, ont pour mission de briller, même s'il se trouve que par moments, peu de personnes profitent de leur lumière. Ainsi le rayonnement de la Vérité ne diminue point lorsque les mortels le négligent ou n'en font aucun cas; loin de s'éteindre, il demeure toujours lumineux, capable d'attirer spirituellement à Dieu la pensée humaine. Le jeune homme réalisa cette vérité; jour après jour, il répudia les suggestions de marasme, de monotonie, de retard, et maintint la lumière de la compréhension, la flamme de l'inspiration. Par la suite, le camp reçut de nouvelles troupes, et les soldats eurent souvent recours à l'aide spirituelle que pouvait donner ce Scientiste Chrétien.

* * *

La même règle peut s'appliquer à la guérison d'une maladie rebelle ou d'un péché chronique. Se préoccuper de la maladie, avoir des égards pour le péché, cela n'aide point à guérir les autres ou soi-même; il faut plutôt entretenir la lumière de la Vérité jusqu'à ce qu'éclairé par elle, on reconnaisse l'irréalité des discords de tous genres. Telle est la méthode divinement scientifique par quoi la guérison du Christ agit dans notre vie.

Commentant l'allégorie des "dix vierges," prononcée par le Maître, Mrs. Eddy déclare, dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (pp. 341, 342): "Cette parabole nous apprend que ni les soucis de ce monde, ni les prétendus plaisirs ou douleurs du sens matériel, ne suffisent pour justifier la négligence à l'égard de la lumière spirituelle, dont il faut avoir grand soin pour entretenir la flamme de la consécration, permettant d'entrer dans la joie de la démonstration en Science divine."

Jésus le Christ a révélé la lumière du monde, qui n'est point la vacillante lueur d'une lampe dans une antique mosquée. C'est le Christ, la Vérité, qui brille en nous quand l'inspiration du parfait Amour qu'a reflété le Maître vient remplir nos cœurs. Puissions-nous tous entretenir cette lumière de l'Amour, afin que dans nos vies consacrées à servir, on voie de mieux en mieux le reflet de la gloire divine! Alors les affligés sentiront la présence, le pouvoir de Dieu, et connaîtront la joie qu'apporte la guérison spirituelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Night Rain

The rain draws warm parentheses
Around the night with gentle strokes
While from the slowly stirring trees,
The low inquiring wind provokes
A quiet answer and is still.

BARBARA WILSON

From One Devotee of Paris

YOU NOTICE LANDMARKS only when they are far behind you. So it was that my whole life in Paris, including the ordinary day-to-day events, appeared in retrospect to be concentrated in the essence of the evening of May 9, 1940. Dodd and I were walking up the rue Norvins. It was a pleasant spring evening, with a large amount of softness in the air; the air was taking on Utrillo's special color. The narrow street was full of traffic; not peacetime traffic, but traffic all the same. "Careful," I said, as my friend jumped up on the narrow slip of pavement. Two taxis went past us. Then there was no further need for caution.

The Place du Tertre opened up square in front of us, full of spring trees, spring tables and chairs, and spring umbrellas. The sounds of music came from the square's many restaurants: from the Mère Catherine, the Cadet de Gascogne, the Vieille Mairie de Montmartre, and, most noisily, from the Chope du Tertre, on my left, and further up, from the Bohème facing Saint-Pierre de Montmartre, that fine old church, the grand atonement for that tasteless conglomeration of white stones and cupolas, the Sacré-Coeur. Each one of those bands seemed to be inspired by the same idea; at any rate, they poured out the same tune. One band was a bit ahead, another a bit behind, a third just in the middle as it should be. . . .

I don't exactly know why I came to live on the Butte, that extraordinary village-like isle on the top of Montmartre, the frontiers of which are the rue des Abbesses and the rue Caulaincourt. Though the Butte is very much Paris, yet you feel you have crossed a frontier if you come up from the Place Pigalle. I didn't live there because the Moulin de la Galette was a product of the twelfth century; nor because Picasso lived at the Poirier when he wasn't yet Picasso. I just found the Place du Tertre and the Place du Tertre found me.—From "The Germans Come to Paris," by PETER DE POLNAY. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

We Travel Leisurely by Persian Truck

ONE OF THE cheapest, although not the most comfortable, means of traveling in Persia is by post trucks which, in the absence generally of railways and airlines, ply regularly between the principal cities. It was on such a truck which leaves Teheran thrice weekly for Salehabad, more than half the distance to Mohammerah, that a reservation was made by me in the late spring of 1934. Seats for the journey, either alongside the driver or on a bench behind him, for the distance of some four hundred and ninety miles, cost ninety rials, or about five dollars. . . .

The mail trucks leave Teheran generally in the evening, and ours for Salehabad was no exception. A Persian official had contrived, by making an early appearance, to obtain the preferred seat alongside the driver. In consequence, my traveling companion and I had to content ourselves with the hard wooden bench behind the driver, together with a young Persian and an elderly woman, his relative, who, like most Persian women, was heavily veiled. Behind us were an indiscriminate lot of Persians of every age, the women huddled together in one corner, making themselves as comfortable as it was possible on the heavy bags of mail and luggage.

In Persia no start is ever definitive and, accordingly, only an hour or two after leaving Teheran at eight in the evening, a halt was made some few miles outside of the city at an arbored roadside tea house for a rest and food. So it has been from ancient times when a first halt was always made but a few miles distant on the start of the longest caravan journey in order that equipment might be overhauled and a reckoning made of anything left behind in the hurry of departure.

Carpets were quickly spread around a circular pool of water on which swans were swimming, tea and food were served. . . . In such tea houses, which are to be found at frequent intervals on every Persian road, the chauffeurs of the heavy trucks, which have largely replaced the camel and donkey caravans of the past, take their ease and exchange gossip of the road. In a land, moreover, where newspapers are little read outside the principal cities and where illiteracy is widespread, the tea houses serve, as did the coffee houses in England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as social centers where news is exchanged. . . .

The postman, who travels with the driver and has charge of the mail, is here best able to play the rôle of the modern Marco Polo. For he has traveled hither and thither to the farthest ends of Persia, and within his purview have fallen the sacred shrines at Meshed, rose-petaled Shiraz, Tabriz, Kashan and peerless Ispahan. . . . Surrounded by a gaping throng, he descants upon the adventures of travel and of far-off places and things. It matters not that he has never crossed the borders of Persia, has never viewed any of the great cities of the earth, he has traveled far and wide over the illimitable distances of his country and is as great a subject of awe to the villagers whose worlds are circumscribed by Teheran and Mohammerah and Meshed as if he had traveled the earth over. For to his audience Meshed and Mohammerah, however far distant, are recognizable places, while New York, if it has ever been heard of, is only a shadowy name which means nothing.

It was after an hour and a half that the driver, who had partaken of *chilau kabab*, the common Persian dish, composed of heaps of rice and onions and grilled mutton, stretched himself and announced his intention of resuming the journey. — From "The Pageant of Persia," by HENRY FILMER. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Savage Queen

The languid gray cat
Holds lazy court in the sun
By the southern wall;
The goldfish swim quietly,
And the birds are respectful.

DOROTHEA BARRIVANT PAGAN

Something About a Morning

The first thing you were conscious of when you wakened was flinching away from your hot-water bottle. As a rule, it's subsided into tepidity by morning; but *this* morning—shudders!—it stung like ice. And there were curlicues of coldness around your throat, and a weight of concentrated chill on each lid.

To come to in such a fashion has one advantage anyhow: being frozen already, it hardly seems likely that getting out of bed will be worse than staying in. So, with this rather gaunt bit of solace, you tottered up, chattering; and—as usual—bundled yourself into the handiest quilt and stepped outside to survey the day.

And there it all was! Spread free for the seeing.

* * *

But you'd better explain first that for the last couple of weeks it's been cool, platinum, apt-to-rain weather. Occasionally, late in the afternoons, there've been great slanting gashes of gilt through the cloud—very fine, almost fabulous—like communicating corridors between heaven and earth for troops of Blake angels; but for the most part it's been, as you say, apt to rain: muted and melancholy and in-between-like.

Which is why this morning fell miracle-fresh.

You're forever, of course, being dazzled into superlatives. "But this," you swear, "*this* is the loveliest of all!" And no doubt it's exasperatingly monotonous for your hearers. Or even by this time downright antagonizing. But really and truly (and you're reining yourself in)—honest injun! cross your heart! —*this* morning, today—

But how to get the thing pegged down in words?

* * *

Well, first: there was a heavy frost, the heaviest that's so far happened this season. But no, hold on!—you'll start with the sky. The sky, that's better. Well, the sky was a pale childish blue: all over everywhere and immensely high, without even the subtlest fluctuation of tone. Just a boundless and tideless innocence of blue. The ultimate of purity. And under it—this whole hushed frosty world. Silver meadowlands, crystal trees: quite concrete, quite *there*—and yet held, composed, in such frozen formality, all so brittle and elegant and fresh, that it might have been something immeasurably removed: something, you felt, in a fairytale—the stilly first scene—the breathless wait before, delicately, the thin princess came stepping across her glassy realm. And down through the stiff gray glisten of it all, slanted the red-gold morning sun.

It lasted, like that, perhaps for a minute.

Then it was over.

* * *

The rareness, the poised-on-perfection quality, began to disintegrate. The matted leaves dully glowed through the frost, and the few leaves left in the trees turned brown. It was morning; cold, bright, and exhilarating. But a farmer could come down the river-road now, and you could call out "Hi!" and start building your fire. It was New England now: early in winter. With cows and stone walls and a school-bell and steeples, with bleached rocky pastures sloped up into woods. It was a fine sound morning: to be stamped on and sniffed.

And a morning, of course, for a Wonderful Breakfast.

* * *

For there are breakfasts and breakfasts. As goes without saying. Ranging from a matter-of-fact stoking up (and you are, yourself, of the hearty-start school—so that you can coast indefinitely through the day) to this other, occasional, special kind. Katherine Mansfield would have understood what you meant. This sudden private dramatizing of a meal. Here, you tell yourself, is an egg from the farm; here a little brown loaf made by Miss Hallie and brought to you yesterday in a wicker basket; here is butter heroically churned by G. and rhubarb jam from the house on the hill. And cream—quite yellow, needing to be spooned; and (the traditional exotic among locals) your hoarded-for-an-occasion jasmine tea. And the whole thing set on a pale blue tray, with firelight and sunlight flashing it all up.

You take simply ages to eat it, of course. For everything is vivid with its own identity—and has to be savored not only by the palate but, even more, by the imagination. And it seems, really, an incommunicable miracle that the egg and the loaf and the jasmine tea should all be assembled right here, like this: making a single composition and event. Breakfast on a blue tray: sun-and-fire lit.

And you know that it will be like this all day long.

And you know why, too.

* * *

For there's something about such moments as this morning's—moments when the accustomed, the mundane, thin out—when the whole façade of the "factual" trembles, and appearance is lightened to a mere facet of fancy—there's something about such loosened-up seeing that seems, even afterwards, to give to experience an inwardness, a behindness, an immediacy of meaning.

Really it isn't just breakfast on a tray—any more than it was simply a heavy frost.

Such things are never quite legibly said.

But everyone—everywhere—surely knows.

DORIS PEEL

Cable-Pulling in The Shipyards

The heavy armored wires must be pulled
Through every bulkhead;
Every bulkhead is accordingly drilled
With a long bit
Then strings of helpers, each with his kit
Of rubber-bound hammers and assorted
screw-drivers,
Line companion-ways
To coax the obstinate leaded snake
Through the steel maze.
All along the way the cable's end
Tries to curl and wind
And bulge
From the rack
And always it is warped back
Into its track;
No one would indulge
Its troublesome whims.
When at last it's clamped into place
It's there to stay;
Tough, held in check
Secure, down from the under-deck.

PHILIP ROSSETER

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1943

German Morale Undermined by Allied Air and Diplomatic Assaults

French Labor Draft Halted —Nazis Use New Methods

Much-acclaimed 'success' of Laval in impressing Nazis with vital needs of French economy turns out to be merely smoke screen behind which unproductive workers are exchanged for young men.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some weeks ago, a communiqué issued by the Vichy Government announced that "the German Government will make no further demands for French workers before the end of 1943." This decision on the part of the Nazis was, of course, presented by Vichy as an outstanding success for Chief of Government Pierre Laval, who allegedly had succeeded in impressing on the Germans the needs of French economy.

However, it soon was disclosed that the stopping of the labor draft did not mean the end of all deportations to Germany. Young Frenchmen who reached the age of 20—the so-called class of 1943—received individual convocations and were ordered to report at Chantilly. They eventually were sent to Germany. The Vichy press defended this action as necessary in order to permit the exchange of workers over 45 for younger men. A German radiocast completed this information by adding that the French classes of 1939-1943—young men from 20 to 25 years of age—would be mobilized in labor battalions. The Germans also began to deport tens of thousands of Italians living in France to work in the Reich.

Continuation of the youth draft in France makes it evident that interruption of the labor draft was not caused by humanitarian motives and that the Nazis were not influenced by the disintegration of French economy. They had found out that only young men could stand the strain of labor conditions in Germany.

According to the latest statistics, 1,200,000 French labor "volunters" are working in Germany, including 250,000 former prisoners who changed their status. Moreover, 1,000,000 French war prisoners are held in German prison camps, while 150,000 to 200,000 Frenchmen have been forced to join the "Todt-Organization" and are building fortifications along the French sea coasts. Several millions of Frenchmen are engaged in productions inside France, such as mining, heavy industries, etc., which are vital for the German war effort, and which cannot be transferred to the East. In 1940 there were about 7,000,000 Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 45. With 2,500,000 sent to Germany or mobilized in the "Todt Organization" and probably a greater number toiling for the Nazis in French war industries, it may safely be assumed that today the Germans are touching the bottom of the French manpower reservoir. In closing down an additional number of French factories or in drafting more women, the number of French workers available for work in the Reich may be slightly, but not substantially, increased.

The Nazis have systematically shifted foreign labor to work in factories which are exposed to Allied bombing raids. German newspapers report that squads of foreign workers and war prisoners are occupied in clearing the streets of bombed cities. Many of these work-slaves have been killed or wounded during the raids or during clearing operations.

French resistance against the labor draft continues unabated. During the last labor inductions in the departments Loiret, Cher, Eur et Loir, Loir et Cher and in the city of Orleans only an average of 10 per cent of the conscripted workers reported to the local labor offices. The others are hiding in the country or have joined the French partisan bands. Of the workers who came home on their annual leave only a small number returned to their jobs. The Germans now decided that for every worker disappeared the furlough of another will be canceled. The "Todt Organization" even threatens to punish with imprisonment or execution any worker who breaks his contract.

Future of Italian Colonies Seen 'Hard Nut to Crack'

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The political discussions and negotiations taking place in Allied-held Italy in recent months have created the misleading impression that Italy's constitutional crisis constitutes the most urgent problem facing the present and future leadership of the Italian State.

It was not by accident that Count Carlo Sforza recently demanded the return of Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland and that only a few days later Marshal Pietro Badoglio declined to express his views on the same subject.

While disclaiming any interest in the colonial empire, Count Sforza sought to justify his demand by linking it with the political situation in Italy. He pointed to the danger of a rise in nationalist and possibly pro-Fascist sentiment after the war if the country should be deprived of its colonial possessions.

Marshal Badoglio's reluctance to discuss the colonial problem was obviously occasioned by his present political position. His silence must not be interpreted as indicative of diplomatic inactivity. Possibly, Italy's declaration of war upon Germany was issued in the hope to insure the preservation of, at least, part of the Italian empire.

Know War Is Lost

The following commentary by the diplomatic correspondent of the Italian news agency Stefani, radiocast on Sept. 9, some 24 hours after the announcement of the armistice, throws light on the attitude of Italian official circles:

"The Italian people have learned that the present war is definitely lost. It is clear that it marks the end and the inevitable renunciation of all the country's legitimate aspirations to prestige and greatness, and those possibilities of a national rise, which all people without exception have always hoped for in their hearts. Italy was obviously wrong when she thought that she could hasten the phases of such a development, she was mistaken in trying to abolish the gradual and hard progress of historical evolution, which leads to true power."

In examining the future of the Italian imperial possessions, it is necessary to consider a very important point, namely, the British attitude. As the Turkish newspaper Ulus stressed some months ago, one of the miscalculations which Italy made when entering the war was to suppose that she could defend the Italian African colonies against Britain. She forgot that in achieving national unity she had been supported by Britain and that with the exception of Abyssinia she had acquired her colonial possessions thanks largely to British assistance.

But the British attitude toward a return of the Italian colonial possessions has not been favorable. British public opinion has not forgotten the tremendous sacrifices that had to be made in order to neutralize the effects of Italy's participation in the war in the Mediterranean area. This explains the cheers with which the House of Commons recently received Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement to the effect that the Italian empire "has been irretrievably lost."

Churchill's Implications

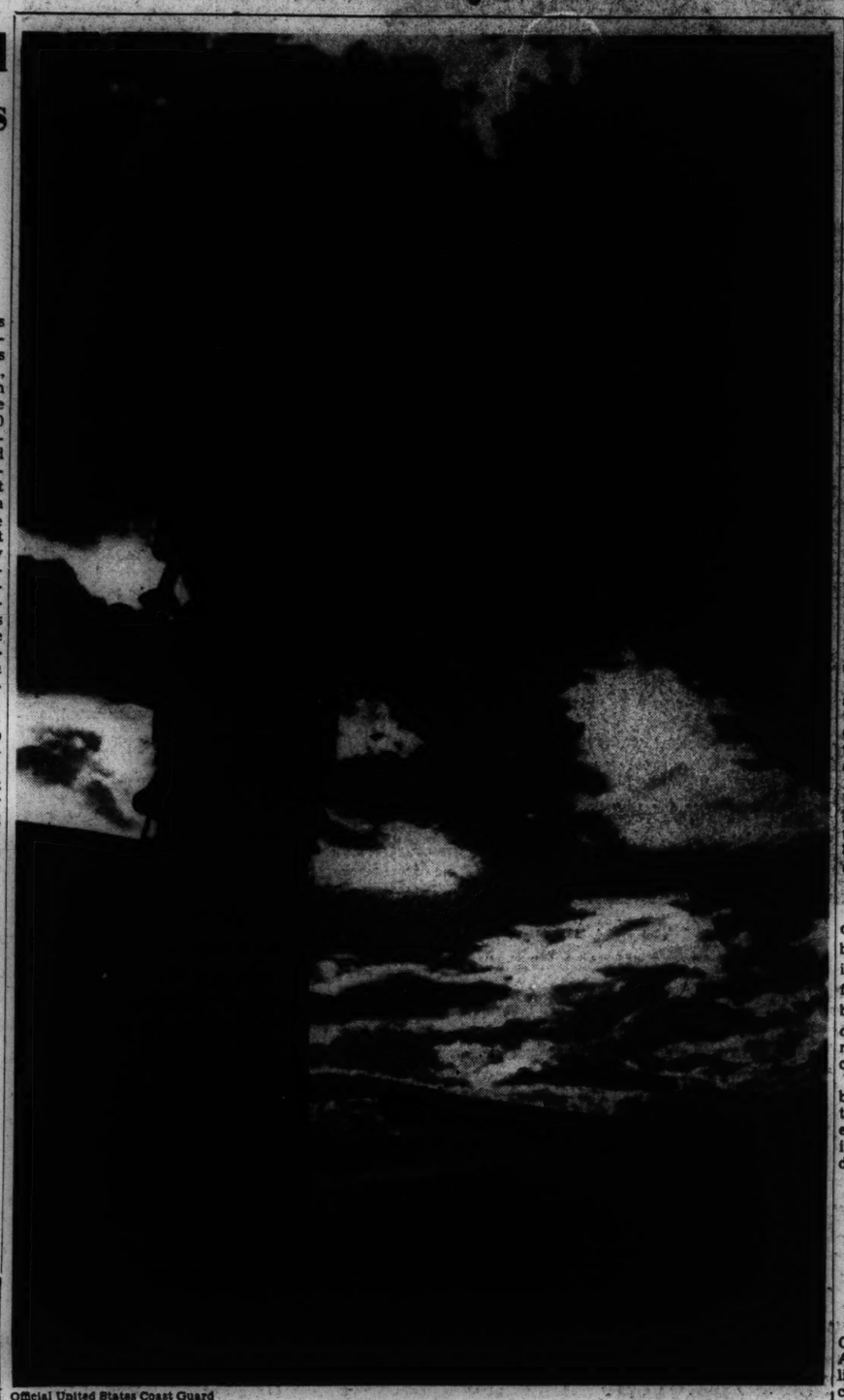
Still the above statement was by no means an unequivocal declaration. Did Mr. Churchill allude to the Italian Empire as inaugurated in June, 1936? For it must not be forgotten that later on Italian North Africa (Libya) became part of the metropolitan territory. And what will be done in regard to Eritrea and Somaliland? As to the latter colonies there have been reports that they might be left in Italian hands.

Numerous prominent Italians, however, apparently still clinging to the hope of salvaging part of the Ethiopian adventure, will be disappointed. Neither schemes envisaging an Italian mandate over Ethiopia, as suggested by Prof. Adolfo Omodeo, Rector of Naples University, nor plans of Italian economic penetration recently hinted at by Count Sforza, will have the slightest chance of success at the peace table.

Italian towns and factories in Abyssinia are falling into ruin, thus putting a definite end to the Italian interlude.

The question of rural overpopulation is especially serious. Until 1914 nearly 500,000 persons emigrated every year. But since then that outlet has been more or less closed. In addition, the possibilities of colonization at home are limited. There is only very little sterile land left that could be transformed into fertile land. Emigration will, therefore, continue to be a very important factor. Further expansion of the Italian industrial sector will contribute to a solution of the overpopulation problem. But it requires access to raw materials.

Significantly, however, one of Italy's leading economists, Senator Luigi Einaudi, declared some time ago that the question of raw materials does not exist in Italy, since they can be procured at the most advantageous price from countries where they are in abundance. The question is the proper organization of agriculture, in the first place and in the second place industrial labor and artisan production, or, in other words, the sound and honest organization of labor in a calm atmosphere of peace, work and liberty.



Official United States Coast Guard

On Guard at Sea

How Allies Mastered U-Boat Menace

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the U-boat toll of Allied merchant shipping has dropped to a new low cannot but add to the dilemma of the Nazi war lords whose plans on the war fronts have misfired, one after another.

November losses of merchant shipping are announced as being the lowest since May, 1940, and for four months in a row the destruction of U-boats has exceeded that of merchantmen.

In October, German submarines apparently had a measure of success when a westbound Allied convoy, attacked under cover of a fog, lost some 10 merchantmen and three escort vessels.

Since that raid, there have been reports of scattered losses, a few in the South Atlantic, three in the Gulf of Mexico, and one off the East Coast of the United States. However, nothing in the way of losses that would give the Germans reason to hope that success in stopping the flow of men and material to the European theater of war could be obtained by U-boat attacks.

Priority for U-Boats

The Nazis realize that their defeat is certain unless this flow of traffic can be disrupted and it is reported their submarine program has been given a priority second only to that assigned the construction of fighter planes.

How has the U-boat menace been so completely mastered within a space of some 12 months?

The answer is that all along the Allies knew how the submarine could be countered. All that was required were the tools with which to work, and in the short span of a year this need was met by a properly integrated use of the mighty industrial resources of the United States.

It was realized early that properly screened convoys would be practically immune to attack by submarines. But it had to be a screen which differed from the type that proved successful in 1917 and 1918. In those days effective protection was provided by a screen which maneuvered close in to the convoy, and went on the offensive only when a U-boat was detected in the vicinity.

Today's protective measures are offensive in method, as the present German submarine is a vast improvement on its World War I prototype. It is faster, more ruggedly constructed, can go to greater depths, and has instruments for offense and defense which were unknown in 1918. Consequently, it became necessary to get the submarine before it could reach the vicinity of a convoy.

It was this type of submarine that was running wild a year ago in the Atlantic and sinking ships so close to the Atlantic coast that bathing beaches were black with fuel oil. Merchant shipping was being sunk so fast that even the unprecedented shipbuilding output in the United States was barely making good the losses incurred, and cargoes of vitally needed materials were going to the bottom instead of reaching their intended destinations

Decrease in Sinkings

The measures taken to afford convoys protection took time to be placed in effect but, beginning with last March, sinkings have decreased steadily.

This successful mastering of a U-boat offensive which the Germans announced would drive Allied shipping from the Atlantic has been the result of a combination of Allied efforts designed to attack the German submarines at every possible opportunity.

The terrific bombing of Germany's industries unquestionably has disrupted the Nazi mass-production program for construction of U-boats. Every time it was learned where vital components entering into submarine construction were being made, that particular locality was soon the object of attention by the Allied air forces operating from Great Britain.

The building yards themselves were bombed again and again and for many months Nazi U-boat bases in Western France and in Norway have been subjected repeatedly to heavy bombings.

While these efforts undoubtedly lessened the number of submarines which put to sea, other measures were necessary to defeat those which did gain open water.

Great Britain's extensive airplane and surface vessel patrol off the European coast had to be evaded before a Nazi U-boat could get within striking distance of convoy routes and again on its return voyage. This same patrol made it impossible for the highly successful Nazi airplane-submarine teams of earlier war days to operate.

The Atlantic coast of the United States had an extensive airplane and surface patrol established as soon as planes and vessels became available. For a period of months patriotic pilots were flying privately owned planes on this patrol and almost any surface vessel that could be armed was pressed into service.

Heavier Escorts

The convoys themselves were given much heavier escorts including one or more small airplane carriers. A special program was set up to rush construction of the destroyer-escort class of ship. These vessels are a compact type of craft about the size of the famous four-stack World War I destroyer. Due to the efficient handling of the construction program some 260 of these vessels already have been completed during 1943.

It was in between the airplane-patroled zones in the Eastern and Western Atlantic that U-boats were carying out their of destruction when around 1,000,000 tons of shipping was being sunk each month. With the appearance of convoys protected by carrier-borne planes, the bag of the U-boats dropped sharply.

These planes ranged far and near looking for traces of submarines. Consequently the latter were detected long before they could get within striking distance of convoys which, guided by radio reports from planes that had made contact with U-boats, could alter course and steer clear of danger.

In the meanwhile, surface vessels summoned by the planes rushed to attack the U-boats with depth charges supplementing those dropped by the planes. Many U-boats have been victims of depth charges from planes alone. Numerous photographs of German submarines in process of being sunk by this form of attack have appeared in print.

The opinions contained in this above article are those of the writer and are not to be considered as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of U. S. naval service at large.

Nazi U-Boat Fleet Given Hard Blows

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 11

The continuing Allied successes make it evident that the German U-boat fleet has taken a crippling blow. An official British announcement at the end of October said 150 Nazi submarines had been sunk, but it now seems certain that this tells only a part of the full story.

By unofficial estimates here Hitler has lost no less than 300 of the 600 or more undersea boats that constituted his fleet at its peak in March and has been able to send only 150 new ones into action. In addition, many others were forced back to base for refitting.

Symptoms of Strain Growing in Reich; Foreign Workers Flee During Blackouts

Colossal damage caused by attacks represents 25 per cent of built-up city area.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—Allied bombing of Germany has been so successful in hindering production and upsetting public morale during the past few months that resultant symptoms of approaching German collapse are now too numerous to be overlooked, according to Air Vice-Marshal Mr. R. H. M. S. Saundby, Deputy Chief of the Royal Air Force bomber command, in a statement published here this week.

The air Vice-Marshal was both emphatic and convincing in his description of the colossal damage resulting from the Allied bombardment, as well as in his interpretation of the policy the Allies are following.

The devastation, he said, represented a 25 per cent destruction of the built-up areas in attacks on German cities. This is equivalent to the destruction of three quarters of the built-up areas of Britain's 10 largest cities, excluding London.

Many recent Allied attacks on the Reich had reached the rate of 120 tons per square mile per hour, or 80 times the intensity of the heaviest raid on London.

Will to War Shaken

Air Vice-Marshal Saundby clearly defined the aim of strategic bombing as "to destroy the enemy's industrial centers which include factories, and their associated built-up areas, and public utilities of all kinds so thoroughly that he no longer has the power or will to continue the war."

So thoroughly has this policy been carried out during 1943 that the only German cities which have escaped hitherto have been those in the further east and southeast districts of the Reich.

[CBS quoted the Berlin Radio as saying that nonessential industries in Poland would be eliminated to a great extent and all factories would be streamlined for armament production so that the output may be increased.]

Of 17 major cities in Northwest Germany nine were declared by Air Vice-Marshal Saundby to be liabilities to the German war machine and six so badly knocked about that another full-scale attack would dispose of them.

He said there were "practically no clothes or consumer goods in Germany," and that it is now impossible in the Reich to provide the minimum of equipment for bombed-out civilians.

Decline in Production

The interdependence of this air bombing and the Russian front is also stressed by the Air Vice-Marshal, who concluded that Germany's failure to hold that front was due in large measure to the lack of armaments caused by falling production throughout the Reich.

Conditions in Germany today were such, he maintained, that nearly three quarters of the German fighter force had been withdrawn from supporting armies in the field so as to save remaining German industrial centers from the fate of Hamburg.

"It is thus and not by counting damaged factory buildings that the consequences of strategic bombing must be assessed. These results, combined with the untiring efforts of the Navy to carry Lease-Lend equipment to Russia, have created the precondition of victory on the battle front."

Air Vice-Marshal Saundby is deputy to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris and as such can be assumed to be a strict believer in the offensive power of the heavy bomber. This doesn't, however, mean that Air Marshal Saundby believes the heavy bomber alone can win the war, but that it is one very important weapon in weakening Germany before the final assault.

In his remark "Terror bombing is not likely to bring decisive results," Air Marshal Saundby expresses an opinion which is borne out by the experiences of what has happened elsewhere.

It is not considered that bombing alone has yet or will for a long time to come produce such a situation within Germany.

The devastation has undoubtedly been colossal and the uprooting of masses of people, running into the hundreds of thousands, has produced tremendous despondency.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda machine, together with the Luftwaffe's failure to take the promised revenge on Britain, have failed to remove despair among the masses.

The press still writes about the resolution of the German people, especially mentioning that Berliners have coined a new slogan, "Stur wie panzer"—as unyielding as a tank—and the populace is urged to "steel their hearts," since neither whining, nor complaining, nor false sentimentality can help.

Weary of "Intuitions"

Unfortunately, however, the German sees too many practical indications of what Allied bombings have done to his factories and the Luftwaffe to believe that the Reich can withstand the Allied attacks for many months more unless a miracle happens—and he is now weary of Hitler's intuitions.

To the losses of German aircraft and manufacturing plants must be added aircraft losses in the Mediterranean and in Russia, so that the Luftwaffe has been caught in a downward spiral and is now a beaten force.

Consequently German leaders are forced to resort to the talk of surprise secret weapons because of the grim need to find something to replace the beaten air arm.

Some air experts here estimate that Germany's front-line aircraft strength today is only about 6,000 machines of all fighting types, that is, little more than in 1939.

And what is even more important, the Reich's reserve air arm is very much reduced, so that Luftwaffe leaders are hard put to meet present defense commitments.

In fact, so outstanding is Allied air superiority that the Germans are today forced to concentrate upon protecting their huge war industries and arsenals, not only in the Reich itself, but also throughout the satellite countries upon which the Germans are compelled to rely today for supplies.

Propaganda Bogs Down

On the political front also not only the horizon but the whole sky is lowering. Before the Cairo and Teheran conferences the Goebbels propaganda machine played up reports of the great appeal which would be issued by the "Big Three" to the German people, and the Reich press wrote much about German determination to stand firm to the end.

The Allies having failed to supply Dr. Goebbels with an objective, he has now to find his own target. The extent to which he is lacking in initiative today is indicated in continued Reich vituperative comments on the two great Allied conferences.

With no hope of being able to prevent Allied bombings, with little hope of victories on the Russian or any other front, with U-boats defeated as an offensive weapon against Britain, and satellite countries more restive than ever, the average German not only sees little hope—he also sees little chance of any peace except on Allied terms.

Germans Count Four, Then Run for Shelter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The story is going the rounds that the people of Berlin have discovered a new way to tell their own planes from those of the Allies. The system is essentially mathematical and requires only two operations.

The first operation is to look up. The second is to count the planes. If they number more than three you know they are not German.

'Underground' armies of occupied lands swelled by escapees returning to homelands.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—An ever increasing number of foreign workers and conscripts in Germany are taking advantage of air raids to leave factories and escape, either homeward or to some nearer friendly, though occupied, territory.

The Dutch have been doing this to such an extent that, according to reports reaching London, German employers have canceled leave passes so as to try to keep an adequate number of workers for the munition plants in which the Dutch are employed. But the destruction of records, partly by bombing but also, it is believed by sabotage under the cover of bombs, is said to be making it increasingly difficult for German authorities to keep track of foreigners within their midst—whose number is probably about 7,000,000—10 per cent of the total prewar population.

Some Join "Maquis"

One result of the growing number of escapees is friends at home are faced with the serious problem of finding them clothing. Their ration and clothing, and identity cards, which were available for Germany, are no longer any use to them, so they must either be provided with substitutes or join the army "undeground" outlaws—"Maquis," as they are called in France.

Holland probably has an army of "Maquis up to 30,000, Belgium at least as many, and fresh recruits are arriving daily—some Czechs, some Poles—anyone in fact who is able to slip across the border.

"Maquis" everywhere in Western Europe are waging a bitter campaign against Quislings, who in many cases are retaliating and the number of shootings is increasing.

Meanwhile bands of robbers are trying to take advantage of the situation by stealing and murdering in the guise of the patriotic members of the "Maquis."

Organization of food supplies for patriots in hiding seems to have been carried out to the highest pitch of efficiency in Belgium. "Underground" leaders of that country first called on the farmers to sell their produce direct to the population, instead of through governmental channels under German control. Producers who have not complied were first warned anonymously and then, if still recalcitrant, had farms burnt down.

Meanwhile patriots raided the offices where records are kept, thus making it impossible for authorities to know what quotas the individual farmers have been ordered to deliver.

Some Crops Burned

Some crops—particularly oil seeds, which are not a food, were burnt when just ready for harvesting.

The efforts of the Germans to deal with the problem were handicapped by the fact that the ranks of their civil administration and gendarmerie are being meticulously combed to provide cannon-fodder for the European war fronts.

The Germans also are trying to organize local collaborationists to control their compatriots, but success isn't conspicuous, especially as the Germans have other aims in view for the more active classes of the population—for instance, manning antiaircraft batteries previously handled by Germans.

In Belgium they have even had the effrontery to open recruiting offices for "kriegsmarine" and offer diplomas for proficiency in what Radio Brussels called the "hard profession of seaman."

The real object of the course is to obtain suitable candidates for the German Navy, especially U-boats [where a number of unfortunate Dutch and Norwegians has already preceded them.] This can be seen from fact that the Belgian Home Service about one month later reported "a further contingent of Flemish volunteers" had left Antwerp en route to join the German Navy.

It came out later that the contingent in question consisted exclusively of a handful of Flemish fascists.

Aleutian Island Raiser of Cattle Reaps Bonanza When Yanks Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KODIAK, Alaska—Although the largest herds of sheep that ranged on the Aleutian Islands have been removed because of the war, Jack McCord, who ranches on Chirikof and Sitkalidad Islands near the larger island of Kodiak, has found the war to be booming his cattle business.

Mr. McCord was specializing in sheep, because of remoteness from markets for dairy products or beef, when war brought thousands of hungry fighting men literally into his back yard. Then he began increasing his sturdy range cattle, the descendants of Shorthorns introduced in the district in 1888, 10 years before the big gold rush to Alaska began.

Two Army authorities recently flew out to check on the cattle for beef purposes and pronounced them first class in all ways. Dr. I. M. C. Andersen said they were the finest range cattle he had seen in all the west.

Mr. McCord, who leased the islands from the Government for 20 years after proving in the first five years that he could produce good wool and wholesome cattle, says he does not need to give his stock winter feed, water, or shelter. The islands are surrounded by salt water, are protected from the wind and produce green grass the year around. Nearness to the sea keeps the climate even—it seldom dips to below 15 or 20 above zero—and regular rains make the grass grow.

The Navy bought $23,000 worth of beef from Mr. McCord last year. This month he flew back from Seattle after agreeing to provide the Army with 200,000 pounds of beef.

Farmers in other Alaskan areas have been writing to Mr. McCord for breeding stock.

Canadian Red Cross' Big 9 Months Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the first nine months of the year the Canadian Red Cross Society has distributed 9,741,276 articles of supplies and comforts, bringing the total distribution since the war began to 28,076,810, reported Mrs. W. R. Campbell, chairman of the National Women's War Work Committee to the Central Council recently.

Of the 2,566,773 articles shipped overseas this year, 1,217,269 were for civilian relief, 8,633,537 hospital supplies, 896,115 woolen comforts for the armed forces, and 61,733 women's comforts for auxiliary services. Local units in Canada received 1,032,918 articles and Newfoundland 201,585.

B's Tonight, O's Tomorrow at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two stiff practice sessions behind them, the Boston Bruins today were looking forward to their two games this week end with the New York Rangers—here at the Garden tonight and in New York's Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening—and exceedingly hopeful of improving their position in the National Hockey League standing.

Despite the fact that Rangers are far stronger than at any time previous this season, the Bruins are confident of adding a fat four points to their total, thus moving ahead of Chicago Black Hawks, who are scheduled for only one game this week end.

Kopak Still Up

Little Russ Kopak, the Olympics' star center, was again scheduled to be with the Bruins tonight, working on a line with Busher Jackson and probably Buzz Boll, but it was questionable whether he would be taken to New York tomorrow. Although Manager Art Ross has given no sign, it was thought likely he would try another of his farm hands with the amateurs. The time would be propitious, for Ross always likes to give a newcomer a chance to show his stuff and get acclimated to the big league on the road, and thus feel more at ease when he struts before the home folks.

Wily Will Cowley, the N. H. L.'s leading scorer, stands an excellent chance of improving his position this week end, for he has always gone well against the Rangers. With 27 points on seven goals and 20 assists, Bill is only one point ahead of Montreal's Buddy O'Connor, and he needs every marker he can rack up to stay ahead of the clever Canadiens' playmaker.

Talented Scorers

Working with Cowley now are Art Jackson and Herb Cain, two talented scorers who can put the puck in the net once Bill sets them up. Art has been in a slight slump and his over-anxiousness to get back to normal has seen him miss the corner by inches or hit the post, but he should be in form tonight. Cain has been doing all right, thank you, his 15 goals putting him in a tie with Mud Bruneteau of Detroit for honors in that department. In total points Herb is tied for third place in the league with Doug Bentley and Bill Mosienko, both of the Black Hawks.

While the Bruins are in action here tonight, the Olympics are facing the Falcons in Philadelphia, returning home tomorrow to meet the Brooklyn Crescents at the Garden. Tonight's game will start at 8:30 p. m. and tomorrow's at 3.

* * *

Briefs: The Crescents are carrying on a famous name in hockey . . . The 1934 team won the Eastern League championship and sent no less than six players to the National League . . . On the roster were such stars as Neil and Mac Colville, Bert Gardiner, Murray Patrick, Joe Cooper, Alex Shibicky, Stew Igelhart, and Sammy Babcock . . . Igelhart, although a good hockey player, will be better remembered as the No. 1 polo player in the country . . . Manager of the team is Johnny Thomas, the old Yale graduate, who runs the Brooklyn Ice Palace.

* * *

Incidentally, Valleyfield Braves will be unable to come to Boston to play the exhibition series with the 'Pics Dec. 18 and 19 . . . Negotiations are under way now with Quebec Aces, Quebec Army and Navy, and the Davis Shipbuilding team . . . Maurice Courteau, present O's goalie, played for Davis last year . . . The Olympics won the Hershey Cup series last night at the Garden, defeating New York Rovers, 5-2 . . . Tom Brennan scored a pair for the 'Pics.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Montreal	11	1	3	25	73	32
Chicago	8	6	0	16	61	60
Toronto	7	6	2	16	68	64
Boston	6	6	3	15	69	74
Detroit	5	5	3	13	52	51
New York	0	13	1	1	40	82

Coach Praises Dark

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Coach Louis Whitman, head coach at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, says his Naval V-12 enriched Bulldogs had the greatest triple-threat back in America in Alvin Dark. He says his line was as good as the best. "And we are good enough to play in anybody's bowl," Whitman concludes.

Cleveland Boss Puzzled by Sox Club's Attitude

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11 (AP)—Roger Peckinpaugh, No. 2 man of the Cleveland Indians, says there's nothing unethical about trying to sell a baseball player you don't own but expect to acquire.

"It's a practice as old as the hills," commented the Cleveland vice-president who once was the object of a super-quickie deal in which he changed bosses twice in 10 minutes.

Reports that the Indians were dickering to sell two players expected to be obtained from the Boston Red Sox in a deal for Outfielder Jeff Heath and Pitcher Jim Bagby has caused hard feelings between the two clubs. Peckinpaugh, denying any negotiations with a third club, says he still can't understand why Sox officials would object even if it were true.

"A club can't use every player it obtains in every deal," he commented. "It's ethical to try to sell a player you don't own, provided names of the players involved are kept secret so publicity that they're on the trading block won't hurt their morale.

"A majority of deals involving three or more clubs are contingent upon players procured from one club being acceptable to another in a trade. It's common baseball practice."

Informed that Sox Owner Tom Yawkey had chilled to the deal, Peckinpaugh said he told Eddie Collins, Sox general manager, on Tuesday that "several players mentioned wouldn't be of any value to the Indians and that I would have to do a little scouting around. The next morning Collins called again and told me the deal was off."

Faces Former Mates

Oscar Aubuchon

A year ago Oscar Aubuchon shot at enemy goalies in the uniform of the Bruins. This winter he is playing a center berth with the New York Rangers, traditional rivals of the Bruins. The Rangers and Bruins clash again this evening at the Boston Garden.

College Basketball Card

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—After a couple of weeks of so-called warmup games the college basketball season gets under way "officially" tonight with double-headers in Philadelphia, Chicago and Buffalo. The twin bills:

At Philadelphia: Pennsylvania vs Yale and St. Joseph's vs Virginia.

At Chicago: Great Lakes vs Illinois; Nebraska vs DePaul.

At Buffalo: Westminster vs Oklahoma Aggies; Brigham Young vs Canisius.

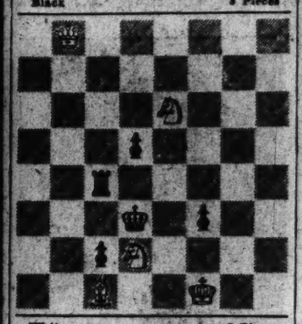
While these games claim chief interest among the scores scheduled throughout the country, there are others that command more than sectional interest. Dartmouth, seeking its seventh straight Eastern Intercollegiate League crown, meets Cornell at Hanover, N. H.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

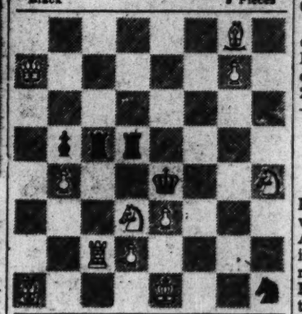
December 11, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2631
By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas
Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
1Q6/8/4K13/3p4/2r5/2k1p2/2pK4/2B3R3
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2632
By T. Lundberg
Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
6B1/6P1/8/1prr4/1P2k2K1/3KP3/2RP4/-B1K2b4
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney, the final entries of which are appearing this week and next.)

Solutions to Problems

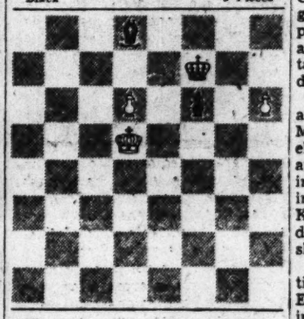
No. 2629. K-K17
No. 2630. Q-K13

End-Game No. 676. Black wins: 13 . . . P-KR4; 14 KtPxP, QxR; 15 P-Kt4, RxPch; 16 Pxl, Q-Kt5; 17 Q-R3, Q-R5ch; 18 Q-R3, Q-K5ch; 19 Resigns.

NOTE: Corrections are acknowledged as follows: No. 2626, A. White points out no solution after 1 Kt-B4, K-Q4. No. 2629, Extra solutions: R-R8 and R-Kt7, pointed out by S. Ryder and F. F. Walter. No. 2613, Another solution: QxP(Kt4), pointed out by F. F. Walter, No. 2615, Another solution: Q-Q3 (S. Ryder), No. 2630, Another solution: R-K14ch (F. F. Walter and K. B. Bass), No. 2631, Change White B from QKt2 to QB7 to eliminate cooks pointed out by J. B. Mulligan, E. E. Miller, W. Seeley, S. Ryder, C. A. Southerland. No. 2623, Kt-QB6, as a second solution, is defeated by R-Kt7! Many thanks.

Readers should bear in mind that problems are not mere puzzles, but are attempts by composers to give expression to artistic considerations. If the composer has become so absorbed in these considerations that he overlooks a second solution, the solver can attempt to find the intended solution, and thereby heighten his own enjoyment of the problem art.

End-Game No. 676
By Richard Retl
Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and draw
(Through the courtesy of B. Barnes of Winnipeg, Canada, this and five others of Reti's classic endings are being featured.)

Amateur Championship

Ariel Mengarini, Rome-born, former Harvard expert, won the 1943 amateur championship, sponsored by the United States Chess Federation and recently concluded in various New York chess centers, with a score of 11-0. This reflected steady play and the usual good luck that helps along a winner.

Sven Almgren, who has played in Boston and Providence chess circles, has been active in New York chess for some years now. He finds chess, both cross-board play and problem composition, a stimulating recreation after his work in connection with the varying floral and shrub landscaping of Rockefeller Center. A victory over Edward S. Jackson, Jr., enabled him to finish as runner-up, although Jackson, who won this event last year, equaled his score of 9-2.

Final Standing

	W	L		W	L
Mengarini	11	0	Battell	4	7
Almgren	9	2	Rothman	4	7
Jackson	9	2	Stephens	4	7
Rubinow	6½	4½	Tabatznik	4	7
Neidich	5½	5½	Squire	3½	7½
Fuchs	5	6	Shaw	½	10½

Crucial Game

The game put the winner ahead in the Amateur championship. Jackson's contribution, beginning 18 Kt-KB3 was unsound.

Ruy Lopez

Jackson White	Mengarini Black	Jackson White	Mengarini Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	30 QR-KB	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 QR-B3	Kt-Q5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	32 P-Kt4	PxP
4 BxKt	QPxB	33 PxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-B3	B-QB4	34 P-Q3	Kt-K4
6 P-Q3	Q-K2	35 R-Q2	P-R4
7 P-KR3	Kt-B3	36 P-Q4	Kt-K13
8 Castles	B-Q2	37 R-B6	PxP
9 Q-K2	P-R3	38 R-KKt2	Kt-R5
10 B-K3	P-KKt4	39 R-Kt3	Kt-B6ch
11 Kt-R2	CastlesQR	40 K-R	Kt-Q7
12 BxB	QxB	41 R-B4	PxP
13 Q-Kt2	Q-Kt3	42 RxR	RxR
14 Kt-R4	Q-Q6	43 P-Q5	B-Q2
15 Kt-KB3	QxKt	44 RxP	P-Kt4
16 Q-R7	B-Kt3	45 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
17 KtxKP	Kt-Q2	46 R-B4	K-Kt3
18 P-QKt3	Q-Kt4	47 Kt-B	R-B8
19 Kt-B4	P-QR4	48 RxR	KtxR
20 KtxP	Q-Kt3	49 Kt-K3	K-B
21 Q-B8ch	Kt-Kt	50 P-B4	PxP
22 Kt-B4	Q-B3	51 KtxP	B-Kt4
23 QxQ	KtxQ	52 Kt-K3	K-Q
24 P-B4	PxP	53 P-K5	KtxP
25 RxP	QR-Kt	54 K-B3	P-Q3
26 K-B3	R-Kt4	55 K-Kt3	K-K2
27 P-R3	KtN-Kt	56 P-Kt5	K-Q3
28 Kt-Kt	P-QB4	57 K-B3	Kt-Kt5ch
29 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt	Resigns	

Amateur Game

Here is another example of the steady play of the new Amateur Champion.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mengarini White	Fuchs Black	Mengarini White	Fuchs Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 PxQP	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 P-KKt4	R-B2
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	19 PxKP	KtxP
4 B-B4	Kt-B3	20 KKt-K4	KtxKt
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	21 PxKt	P-KR3
6 P-QR3	Kt-Kt5	22 QR-Q	Q-B4
7 BxKt-Q2	P-KR4	23 Kt-Q3	BxKt
8 P-R3	Kt-Q3	24 RxB	QxKP
9 Kt-B3	B-K3	25 Q-Q3	R-B3
10 R-Q3	Castles	26 R-Q2ch	R-Q
11 Castles	P-KKt4	27 Q-Kt5ch	Q-Kt2
12 B-Kt3	P-B3	28 RxKtch	KxR
13 B-KB2	PxKP	29 B-B5ch	K-Kt
14 BxP	Kt-Kt4	30 Q-K8ch	K-R3
15 Q-K3	P-Kt	31 R-K	Resigns
16 RxKt	RxP		

Betzel With Royals

MONTREAL, Dec. 11 (AP)—Bruno Betzel, manager of the Durham Club of the Piedmont League for the past three years, was named boss of the Montreal Royals in the International Baseball League. He succeeds Fresco Thompson, under whose guidance the Royals finished fourth last year.

Ned Day Faces Big Chance In Chicago Pin Tournament

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Today Ned Day gets his big chance to develop an almost unbeatable lead in his quest for the match game bowling title he yielded a year ago to Connie Schwoegler—or else tumble into a merry free-for-all finish with a couple of other ambitious lads who also covet Schwoegler's championship.

The handsome West Allis, Wis., kegler is at the halfway point of the round-robin windup of this third annual all-star tournament with 160.06 Petersen system points to his credit, compared to 152.37 for Milwaukee's Rudy Pugel and 150.42 for Detroit's Johnny Crimmins, his nearest rivals.

Faces Both

But today Day faces both of his pursuers in individual four-game blocks. If successful, he can expect to enter tomorrow's final rounds with the title just a few strikes away, but if he has trouble he may be dogged by Pugel and Crimmins to the last throw.

By all counts, including the comprehensive Petersen tally plan, Day is the standout of this group of 16 excellent bowlers. He has won 26 of 32 games, toppled 6,706 pins for a good 64 more than anyone else, and built up that substantial margin of points.

Pugel has won 21 games, lost 10 and tied one while knocking over 6,562 pins. Crimmins has taken 18 out of 32 games and compiled the second best pinfall of 6,642. Schwoegler, who went none too well in the first day of the finals, perked up a bit yesterday to reach fifth place with 148.22 points, just a shade back of Joe Kissoff of Cleveland who had 146.40.

Two Sweeps

Day's second successful excursion yesterday brought him sweeps of games with Russ Creamer and Buddy Bombar, both of Chicago, as he fired rounds of 789 and 857. He took two from Kissoff before dropping a decision, 215 points to Joe's 226, but won the finale 217 to 213 and had an 862 count for the block.

Against Adam Plunge of Chicago in the night's windup Day started well to win a pair by 226 to 173 and 213 to 212. But Plunge had his number on the last two and outrolled Day, 224 to 222 and 210 to 171. Still Ned had a larger total count of 831 pins to Plunge's 819, and found his lead unimpaired.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Bob Kurland, the seven-foot youngster who plays basketball for Oklahoma A. and M., may be the unwitting instrument of a change in the court rules . . . Pointing the finger at Kurland and other oversize "goal tenders" (probably because he couldn't reach Bob's head), Coach Bruce Brake of Oklahoma says he had decided to join Dr. Phog Allen's campaign to place the baskets 12 feet above the floor instead of 10 . . . Tom Rock, captain and probably the best player on Columbia's football squad this past season, has become swimming coach at Horace Mann School.

* * *

In a Florida high scoool grid game this fall, Buddy Horton, St. Petersburg back, threw a pass that was batted into the air by a Plant City linesman . . . As the ball bounced off another player's back, Buddy rushed in and caught it for a four-yard gain . . . The same thing happened to Derald Lebow of Oklahoma against Missouri, but when the ball was knocked back towards him, Lebow caught it, tried to run and was thrown for a three-yard loss.

* * *

National League ball players hit only 432 home runs during the 1943 season, the lowest total since 1920 . . . That may explain the hopeful reports that a livelier ball will be used next summer . . . Word from Cincinnati is that Leo Durocher received a "Don't do it again" warning from National League prexy Ford Frick because he told his runners to try stealing bases in the season's final game so the Reds wouldn't have a chance for a new double play record . . .

* * *

Soldier baseball fans at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, can get plenty of dope on the days when George Sisler, Ken Williams, and Baby Doll Jacobson starred for the Browns without going out of camp. Johnny Tobin, who played in the Browns outfield then, is captain of the No. 1 fire company at the barracks . . . Tip on service basketball: The cage prospectus just received from the Bainbridge, Md., Naval Training Station has three games marked "canceled" and four players listed as "transferred" . . . Chief assistant to coach Ensign Jack Williams is Chief Specialist Alderson Propps, formerly a prop on the Emory and Henry coaching staff . . . Jack King and Pat Hagiwara of the Fort Sheridan basketball team have worked out a play that Bill Scanlan, the Post sports columnist, describes as "a conglomeration of the T formation, ballet baseball, and the old Statue of Liberty football favorite . . . But it works."

Charley Keller In 2-B, but Must Stay With Defense Job

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 11 (AP)—Charley "King Kong" Keller, slugging outfielder of the world champion New York Yankees, was given a six-month deferment from military service, but Yankee fans can derive little joy from the fact.

Commander C. H. Bryant, assistant director of selective service in Maryland, spiked any premature elation over Keller's possible reappearance in the Yankee lineup in 1944, by saying that under existing selective service regulations Keller would be subject to immediate reclassification into 1-A should he leave his war job.

Keller, a Frederick County native, recently took a job in the Everedy Company plant, engaged in the production of Army ordnance, and was given an occupational deferment (2-B) until June 9. Previously he had been reclassified into 1-A.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Ft. Monroe 51, Langley Field 30.
Mitchell Field 46, College All-Stars 42.
Kalamazoo 42, Calvin 40.
Mercer Naval Unit 47, Rider College 48.
Miami (Ohio) 67, Franklin (Ind) C. 35.
Fairmont (W. Va.) State T. 42, Rio Grande 33.
Akron 60, Westminster (Pa) College 44.

Midwest

Park College V-12 33, Maryville T. 31.
Western Ill. T. 55, Augustana 43.
St. Ambrose 51, Simpson 40.
Indiana State 43, Eastern Ill. T. 41.
Iowa 50, Nebraska 33.
McPherson College 71, Bethany (Kan.) 27.
York 48, Neb. Wesleyan 31.
Kansas 46, Washburn 24.
Warrensburg (Mo) T. 48, Drury 37.

Southwest

Randolph Field 38, Rice 35.

West

Washington State C. 36, Whitman 34.
Colorado C. 38, Peterson Field 36.
Gonzaga 66, Idaho 33.
Oregon State 38, Willamette 23.
College of Pacific 64, San Jose State 31.
Southern California 34, Roosevelt Navy Base 33.
Calif. at Los Angeles 58, Calif. Tech. 41.
Petterdine 47, San Diego State 36.
New Mexico 58, Kirtland Field 31.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Propaganda and the Composer

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Coleridge once said of Wordsworth: "He had, like all great artists, to create the taste by which he was to be realized, to teach the art by which he was to be seen and judged." In the art of music an outstanding example may be seen in Wagner. With the ruthless energy of the German temperament he presented himself to the public not only as a composer but as a poet, philosopher, playwright, interpreter and critic. Here some may recall Baudelaire's apophthegm: "It would be prodigious for a critic to become a poet, and it is impossible for a poet not to contain a critic."

Wagner was an expert propagandist for his own aesthetic, but perhaps only in his native country could he have gained admirers by that monumental mass of verbiage, his prose works. Not even the Herr Doktor himself could out-reiterate Wagner. Today people still listen to his music but few are tough enough to penetrate the Germanic jungle of his prose. Actually the substance of his theories may be found in two of the earliest of his prose writings, "The Art-work of the Future" and "Opera and Drama."

♪ ♪ ♪

The process of creating the taste by which a composer is realized, and that by which the public is taught the art that enables it to see and to judge him, is always interesting. Sometimes the lesson is learned too tardily and the period which is a composer's rightful setting has already vanished. For instance, some of the larger works of Delius, rarely performed, had much more of significance to say in their own time than they have in ours. More than 20 years have passed since a fellow-composer, Philip Heseltine (Peter Warlock), told the public, "Here is genius; come and see for yourselves—and you may reap therefrom as rich a harvest of musical experiences as I have." Tirelessly Sir (then Mr.) Thomas Beecham said it again and again, with Delius's music, the most effective method of all. The taste was created but the public was slow to learn. The harmonic tide had to turn.

The war has let loose a flood of music in England and one of these days we may be asking ourselves Romain Rolland's question: Does the spread of musical culture in a country correspond with its artistic creation? In Germany before the last war the answer was a decided "No." Rightly or wrongly, Rolland drew the conclusion: "There is no worse misfortune for art than a superabundance of it"—music then drowns the musicians. At present our native composers still seem to be keeping their heads above water. In fact, the most talented of our younger men, Benjamin Britten, is loosing a flood of his own. It is becoming increasingly difficult to attend a concert where a new work of his is not being performed.

The latest—up to the time of writing—is a Serenade for tenor voice, horn and string orchestra. Recently we have heard the remarkable String Quartet; a Prelude and Fugue for string orchestra—the Fugue in 18 parts; the Scottish Ballad for two pianofortes and orchestra, not to mention several performances of the song cycles, "Les Illuminations" and the Michelangelo "Sonnets."

♪ ♪ ♪

Unlike some of his contemporaries, it cannot be said of Britten that the critic in him inhibits the composer. Critic and composer work harmoniously together, a fact which, with the fertility and wide range of his talent, arouses considerable curiosity about the aesthetic that supports his art. More often than not a composer's aesthetic—if he has one—exposes itself by its very limitations; we know exactly what to expect. Britten generally manages to surprise his listeners.

The new Serenade consists of a Prologue-Pastoral (Cotton); Nocturne (Tennyson); Elegy (Blake); Dirge (Anon); Hymn (Jonson); Sonnet (Keats); Epilogue. The horn part—on this occasion beautifully played by Dennis Brain—supplies the Prologue and Epilogue and establishes a relation between a sequence of poems widely different in character, period, and style, each of which thus becomes part of a satisfying whole. The choice as well as the setting of these poems shows an unusually sensitive perception and appreciation of word and image. A further hearing of a remarkable work will provide an opportunity to examine certain features of much interest.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the same concert (a Boosey and Hawkes) a first performance was given of a Divertimento for small orchestra by Lennox Berkeley. Here, obviously, the critic within had kept a close, almost too close, watch on the composer. It is a pleasant, attractive work and every well-informed listener will quickly detect the sources of its aesthetic. Stravinsky's "Pulcinella" ballet avec chant d'après Pergolesi concluded one of the most interesting concerts of the series. Stravinsky, by the way, has never been reluctant to teach through words the art by which he was to be seen and judged.

The London Philharmonic Orchestra's concerts at the Adelphi Theater have provided not only admirable performances, under Fistoulari, of Debussy's enchanting Rhapsody for orchestra and saxophone, and Britten's "Matinées Musicales," but have also introduced to London Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony. Was ever a composer so entangled in musical and political values? As in the "Leningrad," the critic who looks over every composer's shoulder seems to have gone to sleep—the same may often be said of the more talented Prokofieff—and following an overlong first (and slow) movement are a Scherzo and a scherzando-like Finale of Poulencian cheekiness, possessing no discernible relationship with the first. The listener is left with an impression of two works instead of one. In spite of many ingenuities of orchestration the musical substance is intellectually thin and variable in quality. The symphony confirms those firsthand observers who report that the present tendencies of almost all the arts in Soviet Russia are distinctly conservative. What has happened to the talent of the early Shostakovitch?

If there is a moral, it might be that politics, national or international, can never create the taste by which a composer can be realized, much less propagate the art by which he can be seen and judged.

Dorothy Wilding

Ruth Gordon

Author and star of "Over Twenty-One," making its debut at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, Dec. 20.

Debuts at the Metropolitan

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Lest we forget, Adelina Patti made her formal operatic debut in New York as Lucia with striking success when she was 16, and Minnie Hauk created for America the role of the heroine in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" the night before her fifteenth birthday. So, when something of a commotion is stirred by the debut of an 18-year-old soprano as Philine in a revival of Thomas's "Mignon" at the Metropolitan, neither the event nor the excitement over it is without precedent.

It is said that Patrice Munsel, who made her operatic bow last Saturday night, is the youngest singer ever to appear in a leading part at the Metropolitan. The assertion is probably true. Though Marion Talley, the last singer to be described as the Metropolitan's youngest star, had appeared as Mignon in a local performance in Kansas City when she was 15, and had been engaged by the Metropolitan when she was 18, she did not return from her studies in Italy to make her debut until she was 19. The operatic debuts of Patti and Minnie Hauk were made, of course, before the Metropolitan was built. However, several Metropolitan prima donnas who did not sing in New York until after they had passed 20 actually had begun their careers in their 'teens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Munsel, who entered the company as one of the air auditions winners, is a prepossessing young woman with unquestionable talent. But the fuss over her was, to say the least, premature. Critically, there was no apparent reason to acclaim her a Patti or a Minnie Hauk. She had been well coached and went through her stage business with apparent sang-froid. She could not, however, suggest a woman of the world. Her Philine was schoolgirlish and the proceedings suggested "amateur night" at the famous Broadway institution. Her singing was pleasant and facile, though there was nothing phenomenal about her coloratura in the "Polonaise"—some of it was smeared—and her highest tones had a too-penetrating edge. A momentary slip of memory in the bravura aria did her no harm, as Sir Thomas Beecham bridged over the gap resourcefully in his leadership of the orchestra. Consideration of some details of the young soprano's technical equipment can wait until she has sung again. It is enough to report that her voice is light and that not all her phrases carried out into the big house on this occasion.

Another debut in this "Mignon" revival—that of Donald Dame as Laërte—was thoroughly professional and can be accorded the critical accolade. The cast was all-American, including, besides Miss Munsel and Mr. Dame, Risë Stevens as Mignon, James Melton as Wilhelm Meister, Norman Cordon as Lothario and John Gurney and Lucielle Browning in smaller parts. The star of the performance, however, was its British conductor. Not in this reviewer's memory has any conductor at the Metropolitan achieved so refined, so lyrical and withal so French a reading of this unmomentous but adroit and polished score.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sir Thomas's similarly adroit conducting of "Carmen" in the same week as the Broadway premiere of "Carmen Jones," which contrives to parallel the original story and to retain most of Bizet's score in an all-Negro "musical," was perhaps the one superior point of the opera house performance as compared to its rival. But that was partly because the Metropolitan singers were not better than they should have been, and partly because "Carmen Jones" has had the benefit of the most expert stage direction. It simply is better "theater."

Leonard Bernstein has had further opportunity to lead the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. In a program dedicated to the oppressed of the world, he was assigned the Three Jewish Poems of Ernest Bloch and the results were altogether creditable to the orchestra's young assistant conductor. Though they imposed on him no problems of interpretation that would prompt comparisons with other men's "readings" (as might have been the case if he had led a performance of one of the standard symphonies) they enabled him to exhibit a firm grasp of the ensemble and the ability to obtain warm and sensuous sonorities. On the same program, Artur Rodzinski led a performance of Mahler's prodigious "Resurrection" Symphony, in which he had the collaboration of the Westminster Choir, and of Astrid Varnay and Enid Szantho as soloists.

Marcus Blechman

Olive Deering

In "Winged Victory," at the Forty-fourth Street Theater in New York.

Evolution of an Actor-Dancer

By Margaret Lloyd

Eugene Loring, whose swing ballets and witty distortions of the Spanish dance are notable features of the new "Carmen Jones," was an instinctive dancer from childhood. But in Milwaukee, where he was born, boys did not make a study of dancing. They were given piano lessons instead.

Loring is more grateful now than he was then for the lessons, which began at the age of 5 and continued for nine years. He knows, not only that a good dancer must be musical, but that a good choregrapher must understand music.

From the beginning Loring wanted to be in the theater. But as soon as he was out of high school he had to earn his living. After a few years as bank messenger, petty cash clerk, secretary and so on, he worked his way into the Wisconsin Players from the ground up—sweeping floors, building scenery, handling lights, props, curtains, striking sets. Before long he had a walk-on part, then a few lines, then more lines. Meanwhile he studied tap and stage ballet at a local dancing school.

When the Russian director, Boris Glagolin, came to the Wisconsin Players, Loring's experience expanded. Glagolin often required a commercial theater for the large-scale spectacles he was inclined to produce, and the spectacles required dances and Loring was called upon for them. Thus: he staged the court dances (and played Charles the Ninth) in "Henry of Navarre." For a Polish play he was requested to do a Polish dance. What the boy didn't know he looked up in the public library.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some friends of Lincoln Kirstein saw one of the productions, which had 12 entr'actes, all staged by Loring with a group of dancers he had trained, and impressed by Loring's work, told him he ought to come to New York. The young man promptly sold everything he possessed (except his traveling clothes) and set out cold with $250 cash for the big city.

That was about 10 years ago. He immediately began classes at The School of the American Ballet, of which Kirstein was director; and when the school closed for the summer, hunted up Michel Fokine, who was going to do a season at the Lewisohn Stadium. And this is how it was to audition for the master.

"Can you do two pirouettes?" Fokine asked.

"No," the boy hesitatingly admitted.

"Can you do one?" "Yes." And Loring did one.

"Now make it a little more than one." Loring did.

"Make it one and a half." Even so.

"Now a little more than one and a half."

♪ ♪ ♪

So, Loring finally got around twice and into the corps de ballet for Fokine's performances at the Stadium. The success of these concerts led to an engagement at the Capitol Theater, and "Carnaval."

Loring, knowing his weaknesses, and his strengths, asked for the mimed role of Pierrot. But Fokine, knowing better, gave him Pantalon to do. And one of the young dancer's greatest treasures is a souvenir program of that season (1933) with Fokine's autographed inscription: "To the most wonderful Pantalon I ever had." "And Cecchetti had danced the role," Loring added.

Character roles were his from then on. The next year he did the name part in "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." He was with the American Ballet during its first season at the Metropolitan Opera, and with its outgrowth, the Ballet Caravan. His first ballet, composed for the Caravan's summer tour, was "Harlequin for President," and his next, the following year, "Yankee Clipper."

"Billy the Kid" (done originally for the Caravan) was his first big success. It is based on the book by Walter Noble Burns. Loring visualized the ballet as an incident in the history of the United States, and saw the outlaw, Billy, as an impediment to the orderly progress of the nation, "an Individualist who had to be destroyed for Progress to go ahead," to use the dancer's own words. He conceived it as a communal, panoramic thing that must not be too realistic. He knew he couldn't have horses, and shouldn't have guns or other props. That is why he put motions of both horse and rider into the dancers, and guns not in the pistol-packin' papas' hip pockets, but in gesture.

♪ ♪ ♪

After diagramming the story as drama, he collaborated with Aaron Copland, composer of the score for the work, matching movement and music, phrase by phrase, until between them they achieved that happy blend which keeps the ballet a popular item in the Ballet Theater repertory. "The music and movement were simultaneously worked out," Loring told the writer. "It developed in a three-part symphonic form; it demanded that form," he said.

When Ballet Theater was first organized with all its high purpose of presenting the cosmopolitan best in theater dance, Loring left the Caravan (at first on a lend-leash) to join them. He had been wanting to do a ballet with dialogue, was an admirer of Saroyan, so when the opportunity came to do a Saroyan ballet, he seized it. Result: "The Great American Goof," an experimental ballet which should, by the way, be restored to the repertory.

"'The Great American Goof' is about an American boy living today, who sees what is right and what is wrong in the world and wants to fix it. He is an idealist who fails to make his ideals practicable. 'I will begin again,' he says each time, 'it may take six or seven thousand years, but I'll do it.'

"It is really about humanity," Loring said, "as all Saroyan's plays are. The emotion comes through in layers. Just for an example: a waiter may be setting a table and speaking about other things, and thinking about still other things, while hidden deep in his heart something else is hurting Him or making him happy, and all this composite thinking affects the quality of his movement as he sets the table, and goes out into the audience."

Loring left Ballet Theater to go into Saroyan's beautiful play, "The Beautiful People," and later founded and directed the Dance Players who had a winter season on Broadway and a summer season at New Hope, Pa.

His work on the "Carmen Jones" dances finished, he is now returning to Hollywood (where he is under contract to MGM) to complete his education as a film dance director.

"I'm not telling Hollywood what to do," he said. "I'm learning how Hollywood does things. Then when I have learned, I'll see what I can do."

(This is the second of two articles based on an interview with Eugene Loring. The first was published on Dec. 4, 1943.)

'The Avenger'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Lady Longford in "The Avenger" has used one of Sheridan Lefanu's tales for a play. The action takes place near Lough Gur, county Limerick, in 1746, in a ruined castle of the De Lacey family, haunted by the ghost of an O'Donnell hanged by an ancestor of the De Laceys in Tudor days.

The visitor appears first as a light, then as a face, and finally, in old Spanish dress, he lures the daughter of the house to the bottom of the lake. The tale is interlarded with plans of the head of the family, who has a price on his head, to bring about a marriage between the girl and a young French nobleman who has come to Ireland to make arrangements for a French invasion.

Lefanu, who lived in Dublin in the middle of last century, was a popular writer of thrillers. Lord Longford was the first to realize the dramatic value of his grim tales. An adaptation of "Carmilla," the story of a vampire, was a success both in Dublin and in London.

"The Avenger" should appeal to Little Theater and college groups; for its dramatization is the work of a skilled craftsman with a sense of the theater. J. J. H.

Symphony Concerts in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

During a century, Ireland has produced less than half a dozen musicians, and as few singers, who have achieved international fame. Mr. John F. Larchet, professor of Music at University College, Dublin, maintains that Ireland has given the world so few great artists only because music has never been given a chance here.

Fifteen years ago the Dublin Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Col Fritz Brase, director of the Army School of Music, was founded. After two seasons it was disbanded. Later, Radio-Eireann organized a series of Sunday evening symphony concerts and brought over, as guest conductors, Sir Adrian Boult, Constant Lambert and the late Sir Hamilton Harty, with soloists. Support was again lacking and the scheme was dropped.

Today, conditions are changed. Dublin has three orchestras which give concerts throughout the winter before large and constantly growing audiences. In Cork, Dr. Aloys Fleischmann, professor of music at University College, has organized a symphony orchestra composed almost entirely of university students. The Dublin Symphony Orchestra is sponsored by Radio-Eireann and directed by Lieutenant Bowles of the Army School of Music.

During two seasons, concerts by this orchestra were given in the Mansion House Round Room, but the accommodation proved inadequate. They will now be given fortnightly, on Sunday afternoons, at the Capital Theater, which has seating for nearly 2,500. The concerts will be broadcast by Radio-Eireann.

The change can be traced to September, 1938, when the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, under Kubelik, gave a single matinee concert at the Theater Royal, Dublin.

The program of Czech music was attentively listened to, and at its close, the assembly gave proof of its appreciation. That occasion was a turning point in the musical activity of Dublin, and support has continued. Last year, the three Dublin orchestras gave some 30 concerts. It is expected that the number will be larger this winter.

Lieutenant Bowles' programs include at least one item each by a modern Irish composer. J. J. H.

Modernism in Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Under sponsorship of the City Art Museum, artists of Missouri are exhibiting their annual assemblage of new paintings, drawings, and sculpture. The Museum has placed three galleries at the disposal of the artists, and the galleries are fairly well filled. Recalling the mediocrity of last year's show, one cannot but warm with enthusiasm to the high level of performance maintained this year.

Hillis Arnold of Monticello College, Godfrey, Ill., has three or four pieces of sculpture of distinction. His "Newborn Colt" is a Junior League Prize winner. Cut from a block of gray stone, the colt is nearly life-size and conveys—couched on its four legs, its head swung sharply round—a sense of amazed helplessness. One sees in it something of the realism found in Steinbeck.

Arnold's style, however, may have been influenced by the American sculptor John B. Flannagan, who could transform stone into shapes of phantasy or realism at will. Arnold has the larger share of humor, and is a master of satire. His "Isolationist" is an example of amusing though caustic comment.

Among the painters, a striking instance of precocity is the young artist, Siegfried Reinhardt, whose "An Apparition of the City" and "Meeting of the Daughters of Triumph" are fantastically imagined and skilfully painted. He has tried his hand at several styles, among them a fascinating pencil drawing of a pair of bare feet, to which he has given the title, "There is no Mystery Here." The little work is composed in the style of satirical realism.

For the most part, a modern feeling pervades the show: Martyl's "Colorado Freight Yards," which won the Eliza McMillan prize; Arthur Krause's painting, "Clown and Cats," a striking picture of circus life; Charles F. Quest's schoolyard studies; "Grave of the Indian," by Oscar Thalinger; "The Agitator," by Warren Berger; "Rock Hill Quarry," by Gale E. Henderson, handled with effective beauty of color and design; a bold portrait called "Drucilla," by William Carter, a painter of very modern feeling.

Among the water colors are strong pictures. Burnett H. Shryock shows four fantastic, wind-blown black figures against a light horizon, which he calls "Four Nuns on Macadam," and there is a remarkable scene of a conclave of buzzards painted by James Green and titled "Zopiloti."

Mary Coopland, whose water-colors are being shown at the Central Public Library, deserves mention because of her preoccupation with the attempt, in landscapes and sea scenes, to penetrate beyond the beautifully painted externalization. Examples are "In the Harbor," which is achieved with almost Whistlerian vagueness of familiar symbols; "Rocks and Clouds," a joyous evocation; "In the Valley," done in refined tones of purple and green; and the companion pieces, "Hillside," and "In the Country of St. Louis." In this group of paintings is a world of loveliness, joy, and high-mindedness. E. R. C.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (Estl.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 856,030
1943 volume to date 286,251,075
1942 volume to date 111,175,676

Average Price of 60 Stock
By the Associated Press

Thursday 48.7	Prev. day 49.0		
Month ago 48.2	Year ago 40.0		
1943 high 53.3	1943 low 41.7		

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
Adams-Millis 1¾g	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	14	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	47	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf xw	4	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Allegheny $30 ww	27	28⅜	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Alles Lud Sti 2g	5	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	6	146	145½	146	+ ½
Allied Mills (1g)	12	33¼	33	33	+ ½
Allied Strs 60	14	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	9	37⅜	36¾	36¾	— ¾
Alpha P Cem 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	6	82⅜	80⅝	82⅜	+2⅞
Am Airlines 1½g	1	60¼	60¾	60¾	— ¾
Am AgChem 1.20a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Am Bank Note .55g	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
Am Bank N pf 3 ↑	10	56⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅜
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Can (3)	3	82⅛	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.41½g	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a) ↑	20	107	107	107	+1
Am Crystal Sug (1)	*2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Am Distill	38	120½	114¾	115	—3¾
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am & For Power	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Am FP $7pf .5.07k	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	2	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	1	3	3	3	
Am Home P 2.40a	1	66½	66½	66½	— ½
Am Locomotive	28	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	81	81	81	+1
Am M & Fdy .80	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 ↑	10	125	125	125	
Am Pow & Light	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	20	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	
Am P & Lt $5 pf	10	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
Am Rad&St S .40g	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½ ↑	1250	61½	60½	60¾	+ ¼
Am Seating ½g	6	13¼	13⅜	13½	
Am Ship Bld 3g ↑	120	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2a)	6	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Am Sti Fdrs (2)	17	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	157½	157	157½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	55¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	58	57½	58	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	18	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	3	45⅜	45¼	45¼	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Woolen	4	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
Am Zinc L & S	1	4	4	4	
Anaconda Cop 2½g	18	25	24¾	24¾	
AnchorHockGl .45g	1	20	20	20	
Armour III	6	5	4⅞	5	
Arm Ill pr pf 1¾sk	3	71	71	71	
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)	2	43⅜	43½	43½	— ⅛
Armour III pf ↑	10	77	77	77	+1½
Armstrong C 1.35g	3	37	36¾	36¾	
Artloom Co pf 7 ↑	10	102	102	102	
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	5	13¼	13	13	
Assd DG 1pf 6 ↑	60	91	91	91	+1
Assoc Inv pf5 ↑	20	106½	106½	106½	— ¾
Atch T & SF (6)	16	55½	54¾	55⅛	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line (3g)	5	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (½g)	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Atlas Pow 3½g ↑	20	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Austin Nichols	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Aviation Corp .20g	34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
B					
Bald Loc ct 1½g	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
Balt & Ohio	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	3	23	23	23	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	20	17½	16¾	17½	+1
Bath Iron Wks (4)		16	15⅞	16	
Beech Aircraft 1g	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)	6	35⅜	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Beref Ind Ln 1.35g	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Best Foods (.80g)	14	16	15⅞	16	
Beth Steel (6)	12	56¼	55¾	56	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	38	38	38	— ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	1	8	8	8	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	22	13⅜	13	13⅛	
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	1	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	+ ½
Bond Stores (2g)	12	34	34	34	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	— ¼
BraniffAirways .60	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br (1)	2	9	9	9	
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	18	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ½
Budd Mfg	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Budd Mfg $5pf ↑	290	48¾	46	48	— ½
Budd Wheel (½g)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge (2g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (3)	3	32	32	32	— ¼
Burling Mills 1.90a	2	27	26¾	27	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf 3k ↑	70	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Butler Bros .60	1	9	9	9	
Butte Cop & Z 1¼g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson 1¼g	3	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pack (1¼g)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½ ↑	10	55	55	55	
Calumet&Hec .85g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy 1¼g	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	4	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Canadian Pacific	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Carriers & Gen .20	5	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7g	4	131	130	131	+2
Celanese Corp (2)	5	36¾	36½	36⅝	
Celotex Corp (½)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Century Rib M	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37	37	37	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf ↑	70	62	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
Chain Belt (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	18	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¾
Chi & E Ill (½g)	3	6¼	6	6¼	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Chi Grt West	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Chi Grt W pf 3½k	21	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17	17	17	— ½
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Chrysler Corp (3)	8	79¾	79⅜	79⅝	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
City Invest ↑	50	56	56	56	+2
City Stores	10	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Clev E l pf4½ ↑	10	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
Clev Graph Br (2)	3	38½	38½	38½	
C CC&SL pf 10 ↑	10	145	145	145	+4
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	35¾	35⅛	35¼	—¾
Cluett Peabody (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Cluett Peab pf7 ↑	20	184	147¾	148	+3
Col-P-P pf4¼ ↑	20	105	105	105	+ ⅜
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	4	24½	24⅜	24½	
Collins & Aik	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf ↑	150	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Col & Sou 2pf ↑	150	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	7	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Col B'cast B 1.80g	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅞
Colum G&E .10g	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
Colum Pict (⅓g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	10	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	20	43¾	43	43	
Com Solvents .60g	7	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	10	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	
Com & Sou pf 4½k	6	81⅞	80½	80½	—1½
Com'with Ed 1.40	4	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	22⅜	22½	2 ³⁄₁₆	— ⅛
Consol Cigar (2)	4	24½	24⅜	24½	
Cons Cop M .20g	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	9	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1k	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laundries ½g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Con Nat Gas w a	9	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1¼g	29	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Consm P pf 4½ ↑	30	102	102	102	
Container Co 1½g	1	20½	2 ¼	20½	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	6	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .85g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	32	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+1⅛
ContinentalSti .80	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	2	55¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
Correll-D El 1.10g	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1g)	6	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ¼
Crosley Corp (1g)	2	16⅛	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Crucible Steel (3g)	4	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Sti pf (5)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅜
Cuba RR pf ↑	50	17	17	17	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	14	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curt Pub pr sk 3	4	42	42	42	—1
Curtis-Wright ½g	63	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2) ↑	30	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	1	20½	20½	20½	
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	8	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
Decca Records (1a)	1	23	23	23	— ¾
Deere & Co 2g	6	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	18	35	33½	33½	+ ½
Del & Hudson	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Del Lack & West	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	19	18⅞	19	
Devoe & Ray (1a)	210	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Diam T Mot 1¼g	1	14	14	14	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	4	99	9	99	
Dixie Cup (½g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
DomeMines nl.60	7	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	19	49	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	7	127	127	127½	+1½
Dunhill Int	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
DuoLight 1pf5 ↑	20	116⅞	116½	116½	
du Pont de N 4½g	4	144	144	144	—1
E					
Eagle P Lead .60g	2	11⅛	10⅞	11	
Eastern Air L	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
Eastern Rol M .10g	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	158½	158	158½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ¾
Edis Bros Strs .80a	1	17	17	17	
El Auto Lite (2)	5	37	37	37	
Elec Boat 1¼g	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	12	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	86	85¼	86	+1¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	5	89½	88¾	89½	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	1	1	40	40	+1
El Paso N G-2.40	1	28	28	28	
Endicott-J pf 5 ↑	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Eng Pub Service	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
EnPS $5 pf 5 ↑	20	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
EnPS5½pf5½ ↑	30	91	90⅞	91	
Eng PS $6 pf 6 ↑	40	96	96	96	+3
Equit Off Bldg	20	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	28	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Evans Products	1	10½	10½	10½	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	34	34	34	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Feder'd D St 1.52g	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam (4½g)	3	16½	16½	16½	
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	4	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ½
Firestone T&R (2g)	3	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	5	105	105	105	
First Nat Strs 2½	2	34¾	34¼	34¼	—1
Fellansbee Stl	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	4	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
G					
Gair (Robert) .30g	4	3	3	3	
Gamewell Co 2 ↑	50	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .45g	3	4½	4½	4½	
Gaylord pf 2¾ ↑	80	51	51	51	
Gen Am Inv .40a	13	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2½g	3	40⅞	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking .60	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	12	12	12	
Gen Cab pf 7k ↑	10	82¾	8 3/4	82¾	—1¼
Gen Cigar (1a)	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec(1.40)	11	37¾	37⅜	37¾	
Gen Foods (1.60)	2	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf4½ ↑	20	116	116	116	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	50	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	102	102	102	
Gen Motors (2)	29	50⅜	50⅛	50¼	— ⅜
Gen Out Advert	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Out Ad A 3k	1	35½	35½	35½	
Gen Prec Eq (1)	13	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig 1¾g	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	3	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k ↑	120	85½	84¾	85½	— ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst ¾g	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Gen T Ir pf 6 ↑	70	113	113	113	+1
Gen Tire & R (1g)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	5	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
Glidden Co (1.20g)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) 2g	5	41⅜	41	41	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	100	100	+2½
Goodyear T&R (2)	6	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Goth Hosiery (⅛a)	1	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Granby Con M .45g	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	7	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	12	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 2	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1a	10	2⅛	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Grum Aircraft 1½g	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	6½	6½	6½	
GulfMo&O pf2½g	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Gulf Oil (1a)	9	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
H					
Hall Print (1a)	4	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Hart-Walker (1)	6	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Hat Co Am A ¼g	8	6	6	6	
Hayes Mfg	15	⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 ↑	40	105¾	105¼	105¾	— ¼
Helme (GW) 4½g	1	62	62	62	
Hercules Motors 1	7	21¾	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
Hercules Pow 2½g	1	80	80	80	— ½
Hercules P pf 6 ↑	50	129	129	129	
Hi-Ily Sugar (1)	1	13	13	13	
Homestake Mining	2	39½	39¼	39½	
Houd-Hershey B 1g	2	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Household Fin (4)	1	53	53	53	+ ¾
Houston L&P 3.60	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
Houston Oil	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	32	32	32	
Hudson & Man pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (k2)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
Hudson Motor .20g	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
I					
Illinois Central	3	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Inland Steel 4½g	3	70	69⅝	70	+ ½
Inspiration C Cop 1	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	7	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2a)	5	71¾	71⅜	71¾	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7) ↑	10	169	169	169	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Mining	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	31	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	13	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Int Pap pf (5)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Int RyCAp2½k ↑	10	64	64	64	— ½
Int Shoe 1.80	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Int Tel & Tel	7	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	2	13	13	13	
Interst Dept S 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Intertype Corp (1)	3	15	15	15	+ ½
J					
Jewel Tea (1)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Johns-Manv 2½g	2	68¼	8	68	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl 2	2	20½	20⅜	20½	— ¼
Jones&L Stl pf A 5	1	55½	55½	55½	
Joy Mfg (1.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
K					
Kan City South	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Kan City Sou pf 2g	2	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
Kaufmann D (⅓g)	*1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Kaufmann pf 5 ↑	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop (3g)	25	30⅜	30	30	— ⅜
Keyst S & W 1.05g	2	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	1	4	4	4	
Kinney $5pf 6k ↑	140	51	50	50½	— ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	29	28¾	29	29	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	1	22⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	6	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	
L					
Lambert Co (1¼a)	6	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
Lane Bryant (3)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C 1¼	1	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
Lehigh P C pf 4 ↑	30	110	110	110	—2
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	16	16	16	
Lehigh Val RR	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
Lerner Stores (2½)	2	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Gla 1½g	2	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Libby McN&L .45g	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Life Savers 1.60a	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+2¼
Liggett & My (3a)	2	63⅜	63⅝	63⅝	— ¾
Liggett&My B 3a	4	64	64	64	— ½
Liggett&M pf7 ↑	40	172	172	172	
Lily Tulip 1½a	2	27½	27½	27½	+1⅞
Lima Locomotive 2	1	38	38	38	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	30	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aircl½g	40	14½	14½	14¼	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2a)	7	57½	57	57½	
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	29	29	29	
Lorillard (1.20g)	6	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
Lorillard P pf7 ↑	10	156	156	155	+ ¾
Louis & Nash (7g)	1	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	
Louisv G&E A 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
M					
Macy (RH) (2)	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
Mad Sq Gar (1)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Magma Cop 1¼g	5	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	2	6⅜	6½	6½	
Maracaibo Oil .05g	1	3	3	3	
Marine Mid (.16g)

News and Comment About Business and Finance

75 Billion Dollar War Surplus Increasingly Urgent Problem

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Running cheek by jowl with the tremendous problems of contract termination and conversion of industry to peacetime operations is the vast task after the war of liquidating huge inventories of surplus war materials and of disposing of government-owned plants no longer needed for a peacetime economy. The magnitude of the question is brought into sharp focus by the Senate action on Thursday of this week when that body passed a resolution calling upon the President for a Federal survey dealing with the eventual disposal of 75 billion dollars of war supplies, machinery and factories.

Whether the war in Europe ends this coming spring or next winter, it is certainly time now to resolve so far as possible the differing viewpoints on this big operation held by some dozen or so House and Senate committees and by private individuals and corporations. The experience of World War I is not too dim on this matter. Then the liquidation of surplus stocks worth about six billion dollars proved one of the hardest economic jobs ever tackled up to that time.

Surpluses in World War I

The Armistice fell upon the world suddenly. The nation was still preparing for war and accumulating big stockpiles of raw materials and equipment.

Most of the material never was shipped and became a surplus when Germany collapsed. Its sale was demanded at once by public opinion, and confusion and haste followed upon an utterly uncoordinated liquidation policy. Some was sold at auction, some in government depots, and much to foreign nations and speculators abroad. It was not until July, 1921, that the government established an office of Chief Co-ordinator of Sales, and it took three years more to sell remaining surpluses.

Naturally the over-all recovery was far below cost—less than 50 per cent in fact. But since there was no satisfactory law to cover the situation and no previous experience on which to draw for guidance, it is felt that the government did as well as could be expected.

The nation does not intend now to be taken unawares, realizing that the problem is so immense and complex that inefficient handling may have costly effects upon the whole economy, retarding the successful changeover from wartime to peacetime production. With 100,000 contractors and subcontractors, large and small, relying on war orders, inexpert handling of the inventory problem could send many of them into bankruptcy, as occurred in 1920-21.

Want No Federal Competition

While battles may ensue between those who wish to extend government operations and those who want to curtail them, it is evident that most of the committees dealing with the question of Federally owned inventories and plants urge the speediest disposal of these assets with the least possible disturbance to private business. They are practically unanimous in the desire for some central agency to handle the selling, though views differ as to where control is to be centered. One of the most important groups, the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, suggests a Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The President is not behindhand in seeking to deal with this subject. He asked James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, to set up a unit to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems, and the latter then appointed Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of World War I Industries Board, to head a new office which would offer methods to liquidate surplus Federal property. Congress, however, would have to pass on any executive order changing present disposal procedures.

As matters stand today some departments have the right to transfer equipment, materials, or plants from one unit to another within the department and also to other federal departments. The War Department is reported selling some hotels it has bought and leasing land to farmers. But there is evidently lack of authority for the sale of surpluses, though an executive order in October, 1942, gave some validity to limited transfer of Government property. What is needed is a comprehensive statute covering the surplus problem and endowing some board with specific powers.

What the Government Holds

Embraced in the $75,000,000,000 of goods and property which it may take 20 years to sell, are over 10,000,000 acres of land taken over in recent years by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, which with buildings, piers, warehouses, installations, waterfront sites, fleet bases, air and training stations, come to nearly $20,000,000,000. Then there are the 1,700 factories owned by the RFC, the numerous projects of the Federal Works Agency, and the more than 500,000 dwellings which have the National Housing Agency as landlord.

Some of the foregoing will be kept by the Government, depending upon the postwar size of the Army and Navy. Some legislators will want former owners to have the first try at getting back their property; some will want war veterans to have preference in buying Federal land, while others may want it sold without restriction for whatever it will bring. Municipalities will be interested because auction sales may cut down real estate values. In short, the problems are manifold and no simple solution can be offered.

The recovery value of all the assets sold may be only a comparatively small percentage of the cost. This is because the present war is so mechanized. Warships, tanks, airplanes, guns, munitions, landing craft have little peacetime value. Aircraft only brought 10 per cent of cost after World War I. Perhaps much could be sold abroad.

The concern of industry today is with those surpluses which can be handled by civilians or converted to peacetime use. Such orderly disposal must be made of these as to create the minimum of apprehension among manufacturers and dealers. The American Retail Association has made the reasonable suggestion that full publicity accompany any release of surpluses, that materials be described in detail, offered in small units so the small retailer may participate, and that the goods be sold through sealed bids, instead of at Federally-fixed prices.

Whatever the final solution arrived at, it would be logical for the Government to seek the advice of both labor and management, and then to offer to such buyers as need it adequate and reasonable terms to finance the purchase.

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Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
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New N. A. M. Head

Robert M. Gaylord, president of Ingersoll Milling Machine Co., Rockford, Ill., elected President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Sloan Says G. M. to Spend $500,000,000 for Conversion

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (With Picture)—The Nation will go forward to a great era of production, accomplishment and opportunity after the war if the challenge of war-imposed circumstances is accepted and correct use made of it, in the opinion of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation. He stated that the corporation was preparing to spend $500,000,000 for conversion to peace-time industry, for technological improvements and for retooling.

Meeting the challenge of postwar goals is not the duty of the few—however powerful they may be—but requires concerted action along the whole economic front, Mr. Sloan declared at the annual dinner of the Second War Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria here last night.

"It calls for an all-out effort—an effort such as has taken place along the production front which will make possible the ultimate winning of the war," he said. "If such a challenge is met, it will reestablish, in a fundamental way, free and competitive enterprise as the pattern of the American economy for the long-term position ahead. Failure will involve uncertainty and lack of confidence with an end result not difficult to foresee."

Gaylord Is Elected

Announcement of the election of Robert M. Gaylord, president of the Ingersoll Milling Machine Company, of Rockford, Ill., as 1944 president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was made at the dinner, which brought to an end the three-day sessions of the N. A. M.-sponsored Congress.

Mr. Sloan told the more than 4,000 manufacturers present that economic statesmanship had become a vital part of business leadership and that it assumed increasing importance as the economic system became more and more intensified.

"It is not an exaggeration to say that under existing circumstances it may well determine the fundamentals of the pattern itself," he added. "The greatly involved problems that arise as we pass from a war to a peace economy, the highly volatile forces that will exist during the transition and the great uncertainties involving the longer term position to follow—all bring that fact into bold relief."

There are three clearly defined "musts" the attainment of which would go a long way toward insuring winning the peace Mr. Sloan said, listing them as:

1. Jobs for those who are willing to exchange their time and talents for a proper wage.
2. Means to prevent further attacks on our civilization. There must be no World War III.
3. International relationships in the economic sphere on the basis of a "two-way street."

Confidence Spells Jobs

The General Motors Chairman said jobs resulted from a combination of capital, management and opportunity, with possible profit and confidence in the future of enterprise as the foundation.

"Without these ingredients there can be no jobs in a free economy," he continued. "Expanding job opportunities are a social, political and economic 'must' in the postwar era. The evidence of that is clear. We must recognize that demand, and in doing so we must bear in mind that the sole instrumentality by which it can be met in a free economy is a virile and expanding system of enterprise."

Increased numbers of job opportunities must be provided by developing new things to produce and producing existing things at lower prices, Mr. Sloan held.

"If we do not, there are certain to be fewer instead of more jobs available as the years go by," he said. "This must not happen. If it should, our people, having in mind their war experience of high employment, generous pay rolls and other manifest benefits, will demand of government through political action what they cannot obtain through private enterprise.

"Even though it is perfectly evident that this would never provide a solution, the demand nevertheless would be made.

"It is equally clear that if we were to depend upon government expenditures or continuous deficit spending to maintain and expand employment and to increase the national income in times of peace, government would have to operate in a far broader way then ever before. It would have to compete directly with private enterprise in the production of goods and services if any substantial support were to be effected. . . .

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"Such governmental policies would mark the beginning of the end—the end of the American competitive system as we have known it, the beginning of the socialization of enterprise."

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, another dinner speaker, declared that the philosophy and thinking of American political leaders has been so dominated by fear in recent years that "concern for security, dread of unemployment doubts about labor relations and worry over social tensions has overshadowed enthusiasm for freedom." Until the public reverses that psychology, more and more will be heard of "managed economy and enterprise will not again be free," he warned.

Government is not alone to blame, Dr. Wriston stressed, recalling that "at a critical moment," business united with government in the National Recovery Administration, "which in its conception, its executions and its aftermath proved detrimental to freedom—and even to enterprise." This experience indicated clearly that business and government are different kinds of activities and neither should do the work of the other, he emphasized.

"We are now moving toward a new crisis—the tremendous readjustment from war to peace—that will furnish a fresh test of faith in freedom," he said. "Will it be sold short as in 1933 or have we learned our lesson so that we dare accept the tensions, difficulties, hazards and frictions that freedom involves?"

Mr. Gaylord, who will take office as head of the N. A. M. on January 1, succeeding Frederick C. Crawford, president of Thompson Products, held a press interview yesterday. Asked for his definition of "free enterprise," the incoming president of the body defined it as a system under which a man has a right to buy in the open market or abstain from buying; to sell or abstain from selling products of his skill or labor. He gave as his program as 1944 N. A. M. chief: "Anything to help win the war."

"My postwar plan is: Save money and work," he added.

Born in Minneapolis, Mr. Gaylord was graduated from the University of Minnesota. After serving with several steel and machinery companies, he came to the Ingersoll Milling Machine Company as vice-president in 1917. He was advanced to the presidency in 1928 and retains that position today.

Sperry Arranges For $125,000,000 'V' Credit Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sperry Corp. has made arrangements for a regulation "V" credit for $125,000,000, running to Dec. 31, 1946, with 57 leading banks in all parts of the nation participating, headed by Bankers Trust Co. of New York, it was disclosed by Thomas A. Morgan, president.

In announcing the loan, one of the largest of its kind for the financing of war production, Mr. Morgan said that during the negotiations "Sperry Corp. received the utmost co-operation from the United States Navy, which is guaranteering a percentage of the credit."

Mr. Morgan said the directors expect the $125,000,000 not only will be sufficient to meet war production financing needs but will take care of contract terminations at the close of the emergency period.

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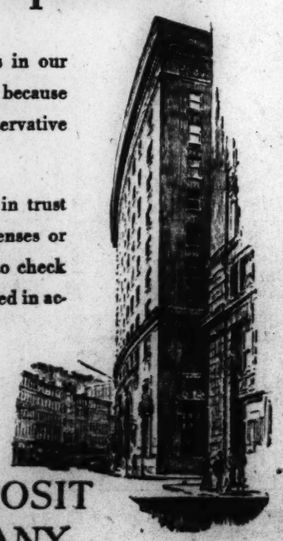

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FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 8-7206

Harry Howell's Restaurant
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
228 ADAMS STREET
Across from the George Washington Hotel
Since 1931

L. O. CHAPLIN
Jeweler
Watchmaker and Repairman
539 West Bay Street

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 22468, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING, LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
[illegible] Phone 9-0782

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Are You Short or Tall?
We carry women's dresses in half sizes, 14 to 52, making alterations unnecessary.
NEW'S DRESS SHOP
111 S. ORANGE AVENUE

Rutland's
FINE QUALITY APPAREL
SERVICEMEN'S OUTFITS
65 North Orange Avenue

FRANCES SLATER
SMART GOWNS and WRAPS
For Dinner and Evening
San Juan Hotel Building

SARASOTA

CRAGIN Signs COMMERCIAL ART
Sarasota · Florida

Sherwin-Williams Paint Store
ORANGE AVE. and MAIN STREET
PHONE 2256

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

The Nautilus
Shell Specimens and Novelties
W. S. GUYNUP FLORIDA THEA. BLDG.
Luncheonette Candies

Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

HARMONS
Clothes for Men
● WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

BURNELL
The Photographer
225 South Palm Avenue
Sarasota, Florida

Williams Stationery Co.
"Complete Office Outfitters"
Greeting Cards
Gifts — Books
319-21 Main Street At Five Points

Moderne Beauty Shop
215 Main Street Phone 6546

LIGHTFOOT PRINTING CO.
364 W. 11th STREET
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

FRANK MALTBY SHOE SHOP
"Everything in Leather"
520 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

The Blossom Shop
Member F. T. D.
241 Main St. Phone 2331

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that Satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

MYRICK'S INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits
State Inspected
Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines
Place Orders Now for Christmas Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVERDERE ROAD

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The Book Store
●
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
●
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	E	B	B	L	E	S
A	▨	E	E	L	▨	O
L	I	N	D	▨	V	A
L	▨	▨	S	T	E	M
A	▨	A	▨	H	I	E
S	A	N	D	A	L	S
▨	▨	M	▨	I	▨	▨
G	L	A	S	S	E	S
O	I	L	▨	A	▨	T
R	O	S	E	▨	▨	O
D	E	▨	D	A	W	N
O	▨	E	N	S	▨	E
N	A	V	A	H	O	S

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

HULL'S FRUIT CO.
West Palm Beach, Florida
has just the thing for a distinctive Christmas gift. Send a box of fresh tree-ripened oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, kumquats, etc. Delivery guaranteed.

WINTER HAVEN

EDWARDS MEN'S SHOP
Manhattan Shirts, Pajamas and Sportswear
COKER BUILDING

FULHER'S
Complete Selection of Hats
Dresses—Bags—Lingerie—Hose
315 Central Ave. Next to McCrory's

FREDERICK'S MEN'S SHOP
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits
Arrow Shirts
267 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE

BALFOUR BROS. Hardware
Phone 23-031 62 4th St., N. W.

Carroll Smith
HARDWARE
The Friendly Store
15-19 Third St. N. W. Ph. 24-601

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
NEW COLD WAVE
The Permanent with lasting beauty
Lake Region Hotel Phone 25531

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 3543 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

Make the 5-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0008 9 Peachtree St.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Singing Canary Birds, $10 each
Rose Bushes, 60c each
Buy War Bonds
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 3411 510 Third Street

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6478

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
But First of All Buy WAR BONDS

Careful Attention
given to your individual needs in general insurance. Counsel given without obligation to you.
PHONE 6731—6732
Harrold & Scandrett Co.
General Insurance
Bankers Insurance Building

NUTTING FLORAL CO.
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Avenue

First, Buy War Bonds
Then Buy Your Christmas Gifts from
Putzel Electric Co.
Phone 6050 420 Second St.

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

Jos. Haas & Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

The Union
Macon's *Style* Center

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

SAVANNAH

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
Complete Shoe Service for the Entire Family
111 DRAYTON STREET
Phone 20275

SOUTHEASTERN RADIO PARTS CO.
33 Montgomery Street
We repair radios
Savannah, Ga.

PARKER & KLUG
Eight State Street, East
Fine Furniture
Carpets ● Draperies
Decorators

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor* or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Sherwin-Williams
Paints—Varnishes
Lacquers—Enamels
134 Whitaker Street Phone 3-6643

MASON, INC.
Stationers
18 West Bryan Street

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful.
Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
13 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

"LINGERIE" for your Christmas Glamour
SLIPS GOWNS PAJAMAS BED JACKETS
THE GOSSARD SHOP
14 TROPICAL ARCADE

MRS. NETTIE A. DUKE, Inc.
Exclusive
Women's Ready-to-Wear
10 West State Street Phone 2-3364

Barret Beauty Shop
141 Bull Street
Try Our Undine Wave
PHONE 6919

ANNETTE'S DAIRY
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4124

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Phone 3300. P. O. Box 187, Maritzburg.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Entrance)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Classy Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores

Cleghorns

• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

Where the NEWEST CREATIONS in Ladies' FASHION SHOES Are First Seen

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS

Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 6-1646

The Model

Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S

Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.

The Complete Store

Sixty Departments under one roof

WEST STREET DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL

At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.

235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

MRS. M. BOLT

Ladies' Hairdressing Salon

Most Up-to-date Methods.

Try Our New Machineless Permanent Waving No Wires—No Worry

At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25479

FULLER BATTERIES

S. R. SMITH & CO.

We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.

39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 22487

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM

HOWDENS

(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)

Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service

353, West St. Phone 25321 Residence—85118

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of

INSURANCE

LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Club Arcade Durban

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts

for every occasion

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON

9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words

Dependable Goods . Utmost Values Friendly Service

John Orr & Co

Phone 34-0842

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.

Garaging, Servicing, Repairs

HIRE A CAR.—DRIVE YOURSELF

Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

Slater, Jonas & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

25 Joubert St., Johannesburg

The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring Shop at McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL

Suits to Measure £7. 7/- to £10. 10/-

66 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

ADIE & CO.

Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets

SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.

Sales on Service

OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC G. M. C. TRUCKS

195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895 Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban

GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced

HOWARD, WHITE & CO.

"The Home of Good Things to Eat"

157-159, Church St. Phone 2995 and Scottsville Phone 2773

WATSON'S GARAGE

(Proprietor G. D. Watson)

Genuine Workmanship Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.

27, COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 2810

H. V. MARSH Ltd.

For Your Requirements in

Building Materials

P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237

183, Pietermaritz Street

DRESS HARPER'S WAY

HARPER'S

THE MAN'S SHOP

279, Church St. Phone 3155

Thos. Barlow & Sons, S.A. Ltd.

Electrical Engineers and Contractors

Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges

190 Church Street Phone 3288

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store

BECKETT MURRAY & CO.

(PTY.) LTD.

298 Church Street, Pretoria Phone 2-5631 and 10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort

Where quality goods cost less

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings

Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers

578 Stanley St. Sth. Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DADLEY'S LTD.

High Grade FOOTWEAR

Security Buildings 200 Queen Street, Auckland

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.

With Branches in Every Suburb are The Quality Meat People

David Silk Ltd

Jewellers

Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS

Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist

13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane

AUCKLAND PHONE 46-101

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists

The MODERN BAG Co.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children

FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS

"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

GEORGE COURTS

Karangahape Road, Auckland

George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.

Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring

Overcoats Sports Wear Hats

Power Board Cnr. Queen St. AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark

FURNISHING SPECIALISTS

Queen St Auckland,

Furniture Manufacturers

Telephones 44-856, 40-282

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.

For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings

GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE TOSSWILL 123a Cashel Street

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP, Hereford Court. Cakes and Cookies for Soldiers at Home and Abroad

Prices incl. postage—5/6 (Cookies only) 10/6, 15/6, £1. 25/-

Over 8000 already sent and received in perfect condition.

For Civilians: Tin of Cake incl. postage 10/- Iced Cake in tin.....12/6

Applications prepaid to Hereford Court Shop, or by letter to 123a Cashel St.

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters

Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...

Famous for its Store Services...

Theatre Booking Office...

and

Well-known Beauty Salon.

D. I. C. on the Quay

Wellington 'Phone 43,123

WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆

STAR STORES

The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.

(26 Branches)

COLLIE'S

for FURNITURE

167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED

Booksellers and Stationers Printers and Bookbinders

Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography

232 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

As the Cartoonists View—

Drawn by Dutton

"I dread thinking of Monday—the wife wants me to go shopping with her."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"He Went to the Dogs!"

(Associated Press)

St. Louis, Mo.

"I've been suspended from school for a month, Mom."

"Harold, did you take another stray dog into the classroom?" his mother asked sharply. The boy nodded.

"Son, you're going to the dogs," she sighed.

Harold Present did go to the dogs. He joined the Humane Society of Missouri at the age of 22. He's still there, eight years later.

A U. S. Coast Guard letter, written just after the Missouri and Mississippi floods late last spring, praised Present for his untiring efforts in rescuing animals and humans from the swirling flood waters; for disregarding danger; for leadership and the example he set for others by working days and nights on end without rest until the rescue work was completed.

Receives Medal

Distinguished service medals were awarded to him last summer by the Humane Society of Missouri and the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Seldom are two days alike for the 6-foot, 2-inch humane officer. One day he's shinning up a tree or a telephone pole to retrieve a shivering cat. Another day, it's down into a sewer to save a dog.

Two of his most dangerous missions took him into a jagged rock-studded quarry to rescue a dog, and into a dark, flooded clay mine to reach a mule which had not seen daylight for six years.

Foxy, the 15-year-old mule, was 50 feet below the surface and trapped 125 feet from the mine shaft by a swirling flood in the underground tunnel. Present had the tunnel pumped out and then he was lowered on the rickety elevator carrying block and tackle.

Also Humorous Angles

Often there is humor attached to his adventures. Present was called upon to investigate a complaint that a night club entertainer was swallowing live goldfish.

"I guess my official look scared him into spilling a professional secret," Present laughed. "The act looked so genuine I asked him to repeat it in the dressing room. He told me they weren't goldfish at all—just carrots slivered into the shape of goldfish.

"They were so thin they would quiver like the real thing when he stirred up the water in the fish bowl. I told him to go on swallowing the carrots."

—Christmas Shopping

Drawn by Bill O'Malley

"He always gets a seat!"

Today's Quotation

I will study more how to give account of my little, than how to make it more.

BISHOP A. C. A. HALL

Daily Anecdote

Barrie, the Shepherd

Barrie, according to a whimsical tale he related to his friends, sat one afternoon in a meadow, thinking out a story. Near by ranged a flock of sheep, among them many small lambs.

Presently one of the little creatures strayed away from its mother, and in its distress set up a terrible bleating. Barrie put down his work and led it back to its mother. Hardly had he returned to his seat before another lamb did the same. One after the other the innocent creatures wandered away and had to be restored to the fold.

"Didn't the difficulty ever slacken?" asked a friend.

"No, on the contrary," answered the author of whimsical "Peter Pan," "after a time they stopped looking for their mothers and just came to me and insisted on me finding her for them."

Just a Reminder

Our forefathers did without sugar until the 13th century, without coal fires until the 14th century, without buttered bread until the 15th century, without potatoes until the 16th century, without coffee and tea and soap until the 17th century, without pudding until the 18th century, without gas and matches and electricity until the 19th century, without canned goods until the 20th century, and we have had automobiles for only a few years.

Now, what was it you were complaining about?—Inland Tips.

In Lighter Vein

Torpedoed Jeep!

From the Second Army in Tennessee comes the latest "tall story" about an umpire with a sense of humor:

After a recent downpour, a "seep" — sea-going jeep — sped down a muddy road and splashed through a pond at the bottom of a hill.

When the vehicle emerged on the other side, the umpire rushed out and stuck a black flag on it, signifying it had been destroyed by the enemy.

"What's the big idea?" protested the bewildered "Blue" driver.

"You have just been torpedoed by a 'Red' submarine," the umpire said.—A. P.

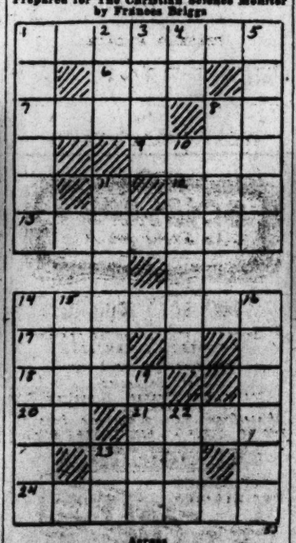
Not an Eskimo

Moze, an enlisted man, shivered as he paced his sentry beat on an Alaska airfield. A passing officer noticed him. "Moze," said the officer, "where are you from?"

"Ah's from Alabam, Sah," said Moze, "but when we wups de Japs an' Ah gets back der, Ah ain't nevah gwine be from dar no mo'."—The Cash Year.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Demosthenes practised oratory with what in his mouth?
6—The money in what?
7—Miss Goldsmith's was known on concert stage by what name?
8—What State bounds North Carolina on the north (abbr.)?
9—Prow of a vessel is what?
13—To Boston.
15—What is most ancient footwear of which we have any record (pl.)?
16—Tumblers are what?
17—Greasy substance.
18—What was a symbol of secrecy in ancient times?
20—Debit note (abbr.).
21—First appearance of light in the morning is what?
22—Being.
24—Who are the Indians of the fictional Laughing Boy's tribe?

Down

1—A bust of what goddess is mentioned in Poe's "The Raven"?
2—What is first name of titular hero of Kipling song by Thomas Dunn English?
3—Sailors might be found on what periodic adventure?
4—Linen fabric.
5—What is first name of Peron's central figure in Somerset Maugham's "Moon of Piccadilly"?
6—Property of Shakespeare most what in "Lear, King of Britain"?
10—Who is Shakespeare in Shakespeare?
11—What are historical records called?
12—Who was author of "Mr. Polly" plots in "Thirteen Stories"?
14—Fragrant gum used to stain in the West Indies?
16—Famous play whose chorus opens with a long number of chorus of the Furies?
19—Kind of [illegible]
20—Indian [illegible]

(Answer from Monday issue; the Advertisements)

Mailed Early

Over 15,000,000 Christmas packages were mailed overseas to soldiers in the month beginning Sept. 15.

Wide World

What Is It?

No, it's not a relief map of one of the war fronts nor a highly magnified section of a piece of Limberger. It is a small crystal of silliconized steel, magnified 1,000 times, photographed in General Electric's laboratories.

A Verse for Today . . .

The kingdom of God is not in word, but in power.—I COR. 4:20

Brevities

A well-known writer returning from abroad complains of the unaccountable silences of English people, especially during train journeys. Each traveller nowadays keeps his mouth shut lest he should betray his suspicion that the other fellow's journey is as unnecessary as his own.—Punch ©

The oriental with the slightly pained expression would be Hon. Tojo. Every time he counts an archipelago he's a few more short.—Milwaukee Journal

Money in circulation in this country amounts to $19,019,000,000, exclusive of what's behind the davenport cushions.—Indianapolis News.

Paper Economy

Nearly 24,000 tons of paper are being saved this year by government restrictions on variety and weight of greeting cards.

NEWS ITEM — KIEV, USSR — 50,000 TO 80,000 JEWISH CIVILIANS REPORTED MACHINE GUNNED BY NAZIS.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Half a Loaf Suits Me*

By RODGERS

This evening I discovered Mr. Simpson preparing a midnight snack-
"The old ice box is a little bare tonight-" he was saying to himself.
"But I suppose 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'"
"Well, a little milk and half a loaf of bread will do me very nicely!" I wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Out of Order*

By THE HAGERS

The H.O.D. Club let me in; 'Twas quiet day, Bud quacked, "Let's begin."
Now, Brother Bill, what did you do?" "I chopped Joe Teal's oak tree in two."
"I tore down Spoonbill's fence," said Bob. "I see," said Bud, "you're on the job!"
"You claim you're builders—H.O.D.'s?" Bud rapped and ordered, "Quiet, please!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reorganize the Fight Against Inflation

The time has very obviously come for a complete reorganization of America's top command in the war against inflation. This is not to say that War Mobilizer Byrnes, Economic Stabilizer Vinson, OPA Director Bowles, and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau have failed in their task. As a matter of fact, the fight against inflation has in recent months been reasonably effective.

Moreover, each of these men has accurately judged the steps that need to be taken, and each has made strenuous efforts to have them followed. But the plain fact confronts the Nation that the leadership of these men is no longer being accepted. Farmers and workers are both vehemently attacking the controls placed on them; Congress is in apparent revolt at even retaining the controls now in effect, much less strengthening them as they need to be strengthened. The people as a whole seem oblivious of the true proportions or the consequences of the inflationary threat hanging over them.

The fight against inflation has become snarled in partisan politics, economic emotions, a row between farmers and workers, and wholesale public ignorance.

Something must be done immediately to lift it above this morass and place it on the same plane as the military conduct of the war and the production front of the war. The fight against inflation belongs on such a plane. Nothing can be more damaging to the home front than the ravages of inflation; few things can be more threatening to future peace prospects than an inflated American economy that must be protected with isolating tariffs.

Americans would not stand for any fight between the conservative and the liberals that limited or impeded the production of war materials. Projection of a dispute between the Democrats and the Republicans into conduct of the Army and Navy would be unthinkable.

Yet, just such fights and disputes now impede the inflation war front.

While Washington may not presently abound in supermen, correct answers to the inflation problem can be found all the way from Lafayette Square to Capitol Street.

The answer cannot be given in a word. The fight against inflation has at least seven main departments, each of which must be carefully integrated in the whole.

These are:

1. A firm frozen, or ceiling, price on all essential goods, especially foods.
2. Rationing of short items.
3. Effective wage controls.
4. Subsidies to (a) adjust inequities as between fixed wages and certain unquestionably essential foods, and to (b) foster production of foods needed to combat famine.
5. A tax program that will realistically draw off surplus purchasing power. The $10,500,000,000 goal set by the Administration seems to be a minimum required for this purpose.
6. A continuous, hard driving savings campaign, of which the War Bond drives are a good working example.
7. Intelligent understanding on the part of a clear majority of the people of both the consequences of inflation and of these steps required to avert those consequences.

This last, of course, is presently what is so vividly lacking. For if the people knew of their opportunity to lay foundations for long-range international economic peace by sacrificing to combat inflation today, America would have whole-hearted support for the control measures.

In this department lies the greatest failure of the present leaders in the fight against inflation. It is now plainly the President's task to find the means for enlisting public confidence behind a real fight against inflation.

What is to impart this public understanding, win this support?

Could a non-partisan "Baruch Committee" that included responsible farm and labor leaders do the job?

Language of Mercy

". . . and on earth peace, good will toward men."

In a recent article in the London Spectator, Harold Nicolson tells of a visit to Danish Jewish refugees in Sweden, paying tribute to Sweden for that country's aid to the refugees and also paying a tribute to the English language worth remembering.

"In a gallery which ran along the main building several Jewish families were waiting to have their names and occupations entered on a card index," he says. "As we entered the gallery, policemen sprang to attention and a spasm flashed in the faces of the refugees. I raised my voice and said something aloud in English. Immediately they grinned slyly at each other, knowing that each for a horrible second had supposed that the Gestapo had come. Never until that moment had I realized the confidence, the relief, which a few words of the English language can inspire."

Those whose mother tongue is English may well be proud that this language is coming to be known throughout the earth as the language of peace, of mercy, and of protection. Doubtless the opportunity will increase, with the coming years, to prove this.

Innocent Incredulity

We shall leave the dramatic and artistic merits of the film, "Jack London" to the specialized judgment of the reviewers. But one line in the dialogue deserves special mention for its historical significance. When generations yet to come ask why the free world permitted aggressors to acquire power enough to challenge all civilization, the answer should include the point so neatly made in the scene between Jack London and Captain Tanaka.

London is the guest of Tanaka, and the Captain is describing to him plans for Japanese world conquest, since known as the Tanaka Memorial. Because they included the smashing of the United States as well as Britain, London, an American, asks: "Why are you telling me all this?" His Japanese host smiles and says: "Why not? You won't believe it."

One of the most difficult things for free and decent men to understand about the aggressors was that they meant what they said when they promised the civilized world destruction. When Mussolini ranted against democracy and declared that war ennobled the race, we called it bluff and bombast. When Hitler's voice cracked, we called it sound and fury. All the tyrants, all the aggressors could afford to make a noise about what they were going to do. It gave their own people an awesome confidence in them. And as for us, we wouldn't believe it.

Jefferson at Teheran

Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin—American liberal, British conservative, Russian nationalist. They still look like strange bed-fellows to some Americans. Their collaboration and their meeting at long last in the Iranian capital is something that many believe could not happen except in this topsy-turvy century. But it would surprise Thomas Jefferson probably less than it surprises some of his countrymen today.

No one could call Jefferson pro-British. If he was anything in addition to being pro-American he was pro-French. His personal experiences in Europe, as well as his political philosophy, tended to insulate him against British influence and to open his heart toward France.

Jefferson could hardly be called pro-Russian. What had he in common with a system that denied the tenets of the American Declaration of Independence, a system of autocracy in which most men were created serfs? The Russia of Jefferson's times was less sympathetic to the American way of life than the Russia of today.

Yet in 1814, Thomas Jefferson wrote that Americans could ill afford to see Napoleon conquer Russia. One reason for his opinion was the menace to Britain which would result from this conquest. ". . . Surely none of us wish to see Bonaparte conquer Russia, and lay thus at his feet the whole continent of Europe. This done England would be but a breakfast."

Jefferson's ultimate concern was, of course, the security of the United States. His concept of that security has been verified by history. Had Napoleon conquered Russia, and then Britain, America's future would have been jeopardized. Had the Nazis conquered Russia swiftly and then turned on Britain with the power of the entire continent back of them, America's position would have been serious indeed. In 1943 the pattern of American security emerges again as Jefferson saw it, in politics resting on the security of Britain and Russia as well as on American power.

So it's December, and cold and dark in the morning, and sunlight's at a premium. Don't be downcast. In three months the warblers will be on their way North and the cardinals and robins will be chirping in the bushes. And oh, boy, won't it be a beautiful spring if —?

A Gift They'll Appreciate

In Praise of War Plants and War Workers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to answer the two letters criticizing war plants that recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. A soldier said he "wants to know," and I'd like to help tell him. I work in a Midwest war plant, and I'm not ashamed of its record, which I believe is somewhat above average.

I'll have to admit there are "gold brickers" in industry just as there are in the Army. Sometimes they are only scattered individuals —sometimes entire plants. We folks back home hear stories about the armed forces' gold brickers, their deserters, the AWOL-ers, and their low morals in general, but we know that these are only a handful compared to the gallant lads who have brought tears to our eyes with their deeds at Wake Island, Guadalcanal, New Guinea, and North Africa. We do not judge all by the mistakes of a few, and we in industry would like the men in the armed forces not to judge all of us by the black reputations of a few.

* * *

The history of our plant is short. Plans for it were begun in February, 1942. Actual building commenced in April. In June, the Government ordered the plant doubled in size, necessitating revision of all previous plans and production schedules; nevertheless the plant began production in August, 1942. Actual full-scale production was under way by September, 1942. Considering that all our machinery and equipment are for precision work, no time was lost in getting started. We have now been in operation over a year, and we are keeping up with similar plants which have been operating for a decade or more.

One criticism the soldier made was that workers were so thick they got in each other's way. I'd say this was the result of bad management. Our supervision believes in every worker being capable of doing several different jobs in the plant. When a person is employed, they are told to expect occasional transfers to whatever spot they are needed in. When one department lags in production, extra workers are brought in from other departments. They help out until the emergency is over and then go back to their regular jobs.

As for loafing in the plant, he who loafs here will not get paid. Our pay system is on the basis of production per person per day. If a worker is capable of getting out more production, he is paid more. This system has eliminated any tendency to loaf on the job. Some of our people are making high wages, that is true, but they have to work hard to earn them. They earn every penny they get. Each job in the factory which can be put on such a basis (and most of them are) is time-studied and production standards are set up.

The story of our supervision is an achievement in itself. At the present time there are only 12 persons in supervision who had previous experience with our product. All others have been trained with the aid of the Government Training Within Industry program. This program teaches the new employee his job, teaches above-average workers to become trainers who train others on their jobs, trains workers to become supervisors and foremen, and gives advanced training in technical fields to supervisors and foremen. Vast amounts of time and valuable material are conserved by training workers on their jobs before they are turned loose on them.

* * *

Our plant is relatively small, employing about 2,500. We have counsellors who interview employees and take up their grievances and complaints with management. There is a Board of Review for grievances that are not settled satisfactorily by the individuals concerned. So far, this Board of Review has had to consider only one case. We also have a Suggestion Department which furnishes an easy method for an employee to get his ideas over to management. A recent visitor from the War Labor Board disclosed that our percentage of accepted suggestions, which is about 50 per cent, ranks high, compared to the average, which is around 20 per cent.

Absenteeism is a problem with us as it is with all war plants. We are by no means perfect in this respect. But let me tell you, soldier, no one here is paid for loafing at home. Workers are counted AWOL if they do not explain their absence in advance, or at least 4 hours after the start of their shift. After the fourth AWOL, an employee is automatically discharged, and he'll have explaining to do to get back on the pay roll.

We have many employees who are working here for purely patriotic reasons, although I expect most of them need the weekly pay check. One middle-aged housewife with a 15-year-old daughter and a home to look after, has her entire pay check put into bonds through the pay roll deduction plan. Of the total employment of our plant, 59.8 per cent are women. Their ages range from 16 to 65. About half of these have minor children at home, and about three fourths of them maintain homes and work 45 hours a week at their defense jobs.

One woman who has 13 children, rides 16 miles on a rural bus, then takes a city bus out to the factory each day. The company has allowed her irregular hours because of her difficulties in reaching the plant. Don't think that we don't know what American sons are sacrificing. Who do you think are the war workers, if not the mothers and fathers and families of those American sons? Do you think they can forget for one minute where their boys are and what they are doing?

This is only a brief story of our plant, but I hope it will be sufficient to prove to you that some of us are trying to do a good job, and aren't doing so badly at it. I believe that we are only one plant among many who are trying just as hard as is humanly possible to speed the war effort. Without a vast amount of production in America, we could never have sent aid to Russia, China, and Great Britain, and still kept increasing our own strength. I maintain that American industry has done a splendid job against huge odds. This doesn't mean that we couldn't have done better than we did, or that we are going to quit trying to improve. WAR WORKER

Richmond, Ind.

In Defense of War Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial page recently carried two letters, one from a civilian and the other from a serviceman, complaining about labor laxities in war defense.

Private Wilson's jeremiad is typical of the current confusion among servicemen regarding war issues. As an inductee informed me, there is no attempt to clarify political or economic aims or to educate the average serviceman in the present war as to what he is fighting for. Barrack discussion, with any tint of social significance, is discouraged and consequently sooner or later there are eruptions from misinformed minds. Let Private Wilson ask himself or dig out the answers to these pertinencies: Can the booming salaries of war workers be compared with the soaring cost of living or the volant profits of the industrialists? Can you present any valid deduction that our economic and social setup is going to be radically changed by this war, any more than by the last one?

A contribution to sabotage of America's confidence in her labor armies is revealed by "Hypo" who describes his work as "public relations work." His logic about efficiency let-down is about as rational to assume as that our armies were retreating because no shooting was being done! Did "Hypo" discover whether production was being delayed by non-deliveries, planning mistakes, or by other causes instead of the easy conclusion of labor laziness as he presents?

Boston W. F. POTTER

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

If We Only Had a Horse

It's hog-killing time, they say, with plenty of backbone and ribs. And fresh liver. The walnuts have been gathered and spread in the open to dry. Hickory nuts and hazelnuts are all over the kitchen. Apples are in the cellar, and so are the potatoes. Turnips and cabbage are holed in to keep long past Christmas. Cordwood is stacked high by the barn.

Life goes on back where man and the soil are friends. There we would be, come this week end—if only we had gasoline and tires, or maybe just a good old nag and a saddle.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Responsibility for Pearl Harbor

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

There is distinct relief here at the six months' postponement of the courts-martial trials of Rear Admiral Kimmel and Major General Short, the officers who commanded at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked two years ago.

There are sufficient Congress controversies and other distractions from "getting on with the war" without these trials bobbing up right now. There is evidence that unreconstructed Republicans and isolationists intend to use the trials and their issues of "war guilt" to belabor the Administration's foreign policy, which just now happens to be the Nation's foreign policy.

In most quarters the military reasons given for postponement of the Kimmel-Short trials are considered sufficient: The danger that information of value to the enemy would be disclosed; the fact that irreplaceable officers would have to be brought home from active duty to testify.

Actually, it is widely recognized that, in a sense, it will be difficult to try Admiral Kimmel and General Short without trying the entire American people and their state of thought before the sharp awakening which the Pearl Harbor holocaust brought on Dec. 7, 1941. Americans were—all of us—too unawake, too unalert to the menace of total war. Some officials were too cocksure—witness the article by Secretary of the Navy Knox, appearing in a national magazine even as the Jap planes struck, boasting of the surprises our Navy had in store for the enemy.

* * *

This does not rule out possible special guilt on the part of the responsible commanders at Pearl Harbor. The Roberts report, issued subsequently, stressed that the great dereliction of duty at this most vital Pacific outpost lay in the fact that the Army and Navy failed to consult with each other or co-ordinate their plans. There were no daily conferences between Kimmel and Short. Each thought the other was sending out long-range air patrols, when actually neither was. American unity of command was learned the hard way in this war, and the military's most crucial ignorance at the time was of Japanese air power.

The strange phenomena is that, in the debate on postponement of the Kimmel-Short courts-martial, isolationist Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R) of New York should accuse the Administration of seeking delay of the trial so as to "cover up the real culprits in the seats of the mighty." If anyone in the halls of government was to blame for Pearl Harbor—for America's lack of mental and physical preparedness, and for the march of world events which had given Japan hope that its treacherous attack would succeed—it was the isolationists. It was the isolationist Congressmen who nullified America's world voice by voting consistently against repeal of the Neutrality Act, extension of the draft, naval expansion, fortification of Guam, and lend-lease.

* * *

The record is clear—as will be seen by an examination of State Department documents recently released covering the period of 1931 to 1941—that the White House and State Department saw danger coming in those years and fought to curb the tide of aggression through diplomatic channels.

There is a real and fundamental question as to whether the Administration could not have done a better job in rendering that danger more crystal clear to the American people. President Roosevelt, long before war came, made a Chicago speech in which he proposed that right-thinking nations "quarantine the aggressors." But when this appeal was drowned out by the braying of the isolationists, the Administration might have made a more careful effort to give the people some of the actual facts about Nazi rearmament and Japanese perfidy, gleaned by its envoys abroad, which led it to fear for the safety of the Nation.

Even so, many isolationists would probably have misinterpreted the facts, just as they now are prepared to make capital of the Kimmel-Short trials. Unless these courts-martial are postponed again, they will be held in the heat of the 1944 election campaign. And they may well be used to refight old battles by anti-Willkie Republicans and unregenerate isolationists, however unclean their hands may be.

Trial and Error

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

By those processes which can be successfully utilized and applied only in a democracy, the people of the United States, thus early in the coming political campaign of 1944, are shaping issues, eliminating known unimportant factors, and preparing to vote understandingly. It is only when there is such an awakening as that now discernible that the leaders and policy-makers of the major political parties realize that no correct estimate of voting power or of influential trends can be made. The thinking masses are aroused, and the decision cannot be more than conjectured.

Wise diagnosticians and experienced forecasters in both the main camps seem to be convinced that important and decisive changes are due in the national arena. But this may, or may not, entail the repudiation of existing policies as these are interpreted and administered by the party now in power. And yet it is not so far, once the influence of present administrative authority is defied and repudiated, to the dividing line so nearly reached and crossed, popularly, by Republican voters in 1940.

History supports a political tradition that with the end of war there comes also an end to the rule of the war party and its leaders. But nothing is foreordained or fixed at times when patriotism and prejudice enthuse or control popular thinking and determine decisions. The unexpected or the seemingly unwise course can as easily be chosen as can the way of wisdom and prudence.

Before the people of the world there is today being placed upon the screen what to most of us seems to be the detailed ground plan, though perhaps not the complete working plan, designed to eliminate from the realm of world politics many problems which have concerned and perplexed us for years, and which, until the reasonable assurance of early victory in this present war, threatened to remain unsolved. That there should be doubts expressed by some as to the wisdom or workability of such a plan is understandable. To many this will seem regrettable. But in any event it may be agreed that so great, so tremendous an undertaking cannot be accepted by acclamation. Even in the historic town meetings the presiding moderator invites discussion and free debate. The ayes seldom carry the day unchallenged, even if they are not openly opposed.

When we stop to consider the wisdom and reasonableness of this custom which permits a not entirely unfriendly demand for the operation of the processes of trial and error, a balancing of the tried and tested against the new and untried, the cancellation of the patently unsound against that which has been proved to be genuinely sound, we can be patient, even if not always sympathetic, with the gentleman who dares to say, Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order!

The presiding officer, even as you and I, concedes the right of the intervening advocate to state his case. Therein lies the essence and strength of a free democracy. It is by and through the operation of these processes of thinking and open discussion that the American people reach and implement right decisions. It is because, all too frequently in the past, we have neglected these processes and shirked the responsibility of right decision that we have made unpardonable, though not irredeemable, political blunders.

Eleven months, almost, are given to us all to ponder the problems of the war and the future peace, before the day of decision comes. It seems fortunate that the issues are thus early formulated, at least in a major degree. The hopes of uncounted millions of once free people, now in political bondage or in abject slavery to satanic systems of subjugation, encourage us to believe that we may be able to decide wisely both for their good and our own. Few if any of those for whom we profess this unselfish concern could tell us today, or next year, what party or what leader of a party they would choose to represent their cause in the great council of friendly nations. The determination of that choice is to be left to the people of the United States. Its importance, in the light of all attending circumstances and conditions, seems to transcend partisanship, personal ambition, and sectional prejudice.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 11, 1943*

FEZZIWIG'S BALL: "AWAY THEY ALL WENT TWENTY COUPLE AT ONCE"

One Hundred Years *of* "A Christmas Carol"

Dickens' immortal story comes down to us with the approving gleam of the firelight of several generations over it. Between its lines may be found a homely message which is as apt today as when it was first penned. The story, which is read the world over, has gone beyond the realm of books, and is found in countless adapted versions on radio, stage and screen. In the midst of this war, certain passages stand out with startling significance.

Pages 8 and 9.

Why It Can't Be Printed

By Roscoe Drummond

Associated Press Photos

Upper Left: Letter From Providence Journal-Bulletin Submitting Manuscript for Review by Office of Censorship in Washington, D. C., With the Censor's Reply. Upper Right: Byron Price (Center), Director of Censorship, Confers with Attorney General Francis Biddle (Left) and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker (Right). Lower Left: W. Holden White, Formerly of Cleveland Plain Dealer, Clips Items From U. S. Newspapers

THE TIME HAS COME when a few words ought to be said about what's right with military censorship.

There is much that's right about the way the Army and Navy have acted to withhold or to delay news of war operations, but the complaints—justified and unjustified—have received such headline attention that the exceptions run the risk of being taken for the rule.

When Army and Navy censorship is operating well, it isn't news. It deserves to be.

As one who has registered his share of complaints—justified complaints, of course!—and as one who views any censorship at any time as nothing better than a necessary evil, I should like to bring in a report for the defense. On the basis of nearly two years' experience with military censorship in Washington, a censorship which became automatic when Japan brought our war with the Axis into the open on Dec. 7, 1941, it seems to me that the following can be properly and conscientiously said:

1. Except for the excessively bad judgment surrounding the months of hush-hush secrecy of the Patton incident, experience thus far suggests that most news of a military character which has been withheld or delayed in its release by the Army and Navy has been withheld or delayed for sound reasons. They are reasons which, when explained—and sometimes the explanation itself has to be held up because it would suggest information to the enemy—would be acceptable and persuasive to patriotic editors and to patriotic Americans generally.

2. Censorship, whether administered at the source of news by Army and Navy officers, or whether administered by the Civilian Office of Censorship after the news has become known to correspondents, has usually been carried out intelligently and co-operatively, with restraint and with appreciation of the fact that the morale of a free people rests upon knowledge, not upon ignorance.

3. Military news has not been and is not now being delayed in order that the Government can dole out good developments to balance the bad, nor has it been withheld in the belief that the American people can't take it. There have been delays due to red tape and misunderstanding. There have been instances of news held up for reasons which seemed to represent the excessive caution of the military mind. But we don't want to forget that the high Army and Navy officers, who in the last analysis must determine what is military security, are dealing with the lives of American soldiers and sailors, and it seems a matter of life and death to them, a matter of safeguarding the winning of the war or retarding it.

4. In the midst of perilous war the United States still possesses the freest press in the world. There is no legal restriction whatsoever on comment and criticism. Members of Congress are free to say anything and to reveal anything, and they prove it nearly every day in the week. There is no restriction whatsoever on the reporting of nonmilitary news and the censorship of war developments rests only on grounds of military security. The press can attack the conduct of the war and I know of no single instance in which the press has been unable to get at and to publish what it considered the evidence of inefficiency and incompetence.

American democracy is fighting this war of survival in a democratic way and with the maximum of democratic weapons. The people's government—Congress and the President—rule. Congress possesses the power to tell the military whether it shall or shall not draft fathers; it, not the Army, authorizes Wacs to serve overseas; it, not the Navy, requires Waves to serve on land.

But what about concrete instances in which the Army and the Navy have withheld or delayed publication of war news which certainly looked innocent to most laymen and useless to the enemy?

I believe that a review of some of the outstanding examples of military censorship, each of which raised a considerable furore at the time, will reflect credit, rather than discredit, upon the Army and Navy and upon the integrity of the decisions which they felt they had to make.

Why were the vital details of General Doolittle's dramatic bombing expedition over the rooftops of Tokyo withheld from the American people for one year and two days?

Why was the fact of the loss of the big United States aircraft carrier, the Hornet, held up for two months and 16 days, even after its sinking was "announced" by the Japanese, even after the survivors of its crew were landing at American ports, rejoining their families, giving interviews to their local editors—who voluntarily didn't print them?

Why was the news of the reoccupation of Kiska suppressed for a week, although it was known to every American and British correspondent at Quebec covering the Roosevelt-Churchill conference and although there wasn't a single Japanese on the island?

Why are the engrossing and inspiring facts of new American weapons held back for months after they have been in action on the fighting fronts, and the same facts of new enemy weapons held back long after they have been captured by ourselves?

Why?

There is one broad, general reason and a multitude of concrete and, to our military leaders, conclusive reasons.

The broad, general reason why the Army and Navy are so close-mouthed with so much of its news is that German agents are today eagerly paying $60 a copy for the latest American newspapers in Lisbon!

That's how sorely the Axis wants to get every scrap of information, every fraction of a fact, every clue to military intelligence it can lay its hands on and can conceivably piece together about where the Allies are going to hit next, with what and when.

* * *

Concretely, about the Tokyo raid: Within a week after General Doolittle and his boys dropped their calling cards on Tojo's home grounds, every essential fact of that raid was ferreted out by numerous Washington correspondents and the Office of Censorship was soon being phoned to ask for clearance. (Journalistic initiative still thrives, thank goodness.) The story was never cleared by the Office of Censorship, and it was never printed until on April 20, 1943, the War Department released the revealing details.

They would have been printed somewhat earlier if the negotiations with the Red Cross over the Japanese execution of the American fliers had not intervened.

These details were that it was an aircraft carrier operation, that the task force ran upon a Japanese fishing ship which might possibly have radioed its presence before it was sunk and which compelled the planes to take off in advance of the scheduled time; and that the bombers were forced to make crash landings over China, that the Japanese captured some of the fliers.

The facts were withheld so long because the Japanese did not know for a certainty that it was a carrier operation, since this type of bomber had never before been flown off a carrier; because many of the American fliers landed in Japanese-occupied China and it was months before they were in safe territory, because even if we disclosed only the facts the Japanese already knew they would torture the American fliers further in an effort to extract more information from them.

About the sinking of the Hornet: It will be remembered that we had already lost the Yorktown, Lexington, and Wasp. Then on top of these crippling losses of carriers came the sinking of the Hornet. Every military correspondent knew it. It wasn't printed. The Navy delayed and delayed releasing the news. The surviving crew members were coming back. The Office of Censorship was being inundated with submitted stories relating their experiences. They weren't printed. The Navy wouldn't release the news. Tokyo "announced" the sinking. The Navy wouldn't confirm. The reason was that the Navy felt that Tokyo didn't know for sure that the Hornet had been sunk but were "fishing" for information, because the Hornet, though fatally wounded, got away from the scene of battle and only later had to be sunk by our own gunfire, because while Tokyo might have been sure it had sunk some kind of carrier it might not know what size carrier, and because with then only three carriers left (we have many today), the Saratoga, the Enterprise, and the Ranger, all of different sizes and models, every scrap of such information was a vital revelation of our power, or lack of it, and would influence enemy strategy.

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About Kiska: The news of the reoccupation of this Aleutian outpost was delayed a week, though scores of correspondents knew about it and nobody printed it, because we had battleships, transports, and other heavy and vulnerable stuff in the vicinity of Kiska and to have disclosed the operation unnecessarily—since there were no Japanese on the island—would have been an invitation to enemy bombers and submarines.

About new weapons: For months the Army guarded the slightest reference to its new tank-destroyer, the bazooka, because it would be cherished information to the Axis which could be kept from it until we were certain that one of the new guns had been captured in working order by the enemy.

The Army and the Navy, as in the case of the Nazis' flying radio-controlled rocket bomb, withhold disclosure of captured new enemy weapons until we feel sure the enemy knows we have them. This tends to leave the enemy more satisfied to stand on its scientific progress, and enables us to develop counter measures with a great chance of surprise.

To the Army and the Navy these are concrete and conclusive reasons why they withhold and delay the release of some war operations. The record is not unmarked by strained decisions but on balance it seems a good record, and it is fair to think twice before assuming that the military chiefs are hoarding their news just for the fun of it.

Melanesians Know How to Be Happy

By Outrigger

If you were to write a letter home describing a trip to a native village, you would be sure to set down the contrast war has brought to life in Melanesia. You might report that you had stepped from the Age of Science into the Stone Age and back again in a single day. This sweeping assertion probably would be regarded as about as reliable as a remark by the Mad Hatter to Alice, in Wonderland. But your comparison, while exaggerated, would enable those at home to appreciate the dramatics of your experience.

In some respects, the peoples of Melanesia are not far removed from the simplicity and primitive ways of life associated by the layman with the Stone Age. In others, these naïve and happy people may be ahead of the Age of Science. A visitor to these villages finds much that is wanting in basic necessities. But he finds a peaceful and happy people who have evolved a way of life that, at least in its customs and social standards, is satisfying. In a word, these people—whatever their problem—seem to know how to be happy.

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In a certain village you may stand in the square and behold, plumb in the center and surrounded by thatched-roof, bamboo huts—built by the same methods and in the same design for the past hundreds of years—a modern aluminum airplane pilot's seat. This object is about as foreign to its surroundings as could be imagined. It is not so regarded. On the contrary, the villager who acts as guide calls it the chief's seat, and regards the prize (salvaged from some near-by crash) as much a part of his village as the hearthstones where the great feasts are prepared.

This pilot's seat, and its adoption by the villagers as a place of honor, is symbolic of the transition that apparently is taking place, and at an unappreciably swift rate, among the Melanesians in these days of war.

People who give no visible evidence of having discovered or applied the principle of the wheel on their own behalf are now spectators to the activities of the most superb technically and mechanically equipped force in the history of the Pacific. People who before 1942 had seen perhaps only half a dozen airplanes, a handful of automobiles and trucks, and an occasional ocean liner, now are becoming accustomed to fleets of ships, squadrons of airplanes, lines of trucks, giant tractors, radios, and, now and then, a motion picture.

Whatever opinion the visitor may hold for the standards of primitiveness and simplicity that have governed life in Melanesia, he certainly can find no fault with the enthusiasm with which these modern wonders are welcomed.

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On almost any day he can stand in a village surrounded by friendly, curious natives. Suddenly he will be aware that the natives are silent, listening. Then comes the distant roar of a TBF, approaching over the treetops. The natives begin to chatter in excitement, and then, as the giant airplane thunders over the village, the people break into a frenzy of cheering, shouting, and hand-waving. And do the natives like a ride? Many, of course, would shy away. But make the offer to one more familiar with our armed forces—say, a native soldier—and see how quickly the invitation is accepted. Without understanding the how or why of an airplane, the native, in his own limited way, becomes readily air-minded.

The same is true for automobiles. There is nothing these people would rather do than crowd into a 10-wheeler and go lumbering down the road. On shore, in the evening, the singing in chorus of native hymns by the men folk as they are driven to their camp from the day's labor is a familiar sound. The "boys" sing and laugh almost simultaneously as their vehicle bounces along.

Singing is characteristic of these people. A boatload of menfolk returning to their villages from a fortnight's work for our armed forces will break into song while on the open sea. And in the villages the visitor will sometimes hear the soft lullabies of women.

Laughter and singing and the outward picturesqueness of the villages gives evidence of the simple life that is, nevertheless, misleading. As you approach the village you see at a glance that products of the West have infiltrated into native activities. You might expect to find, along with the bamboo and thatched homes (whose timbers are now fastened securely with spikes), wooden or shell dishes, utensils, and tools. But you find the opposite. You discover a multitude and variety of metal goods: tin dishes, teapots, cans, sheet iron, enamelware, oil drums, tableware. You discover glassware, bits of china, mirrors, and even a plastic comb or two. Likewise you notice newspapers and magazines plastered incongruously on the inside walls of the houses—a grotesque touch to the quaintness of a grass house—and now and again you observe a local citizen wearing what our stylists would describe as an "impossible" ensemble.

Possibly the costume would include a tropical helmet, a purple shirt, bathing trunks, enormous shoes. In the matter of dress, it is perhaps a commentary on the fickleness of the human character—"primitive" or "civilized"—that natives wear a full regalia of clothing, shirts, hats, trousers, and shoes, while the visitors from our armed forces are more than likely to be stripped to the waist, pants rolled up, wearing as little as possible.

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With the natives circulating among our forces ashore, either for a period of labor or on individual trips, a substantial amount of trade is transacted. The natives are doing a thriving business in grass skirts (which they never seem to wear), and among the articles or money received in exchange appear to be accumulating a small store of military clothes. Indeed, a visit to the villages leads one to suspect that the United States Navy must have landed there in force. For in every town one sees skivvies, sailor hats, chambray shirts, and dungarees by the score. There is scarcely a native who does not sport some article of Navy issue. (Most garments appear to be well worn.) And at least one local "boy" wears a monometal dog (identification) tag on his wrist! These outward signs lead one to understand why one native chief told the writer: "We like the Americans—they give us things."

Thus the native Melanesian and his village in time of war. The description is complete, and whatever material is offered as factual is only what the writer has seen. There is much omitted: mention of health problems, one of the most serious matters before the island people; mention of the native schools and elementary education carried on; or explanation of apparent shortcomings of the native in creative powers, and in artistic abilities.

But trips to these little communities, so far in thought and deed from the way of life in the U. S. A., convince one that the natives are being subjected to great stimulation and challenge to their imagination and ways of thought. What mark will this war leave on these people, who, for all their picturesque folkways, depend economically on the outside world? The visitor, entertained and treated with marked hospitality by these kindly people, hopes that with the war's end the way of life for the Melanesians continues to be as free and happy as it now appears.

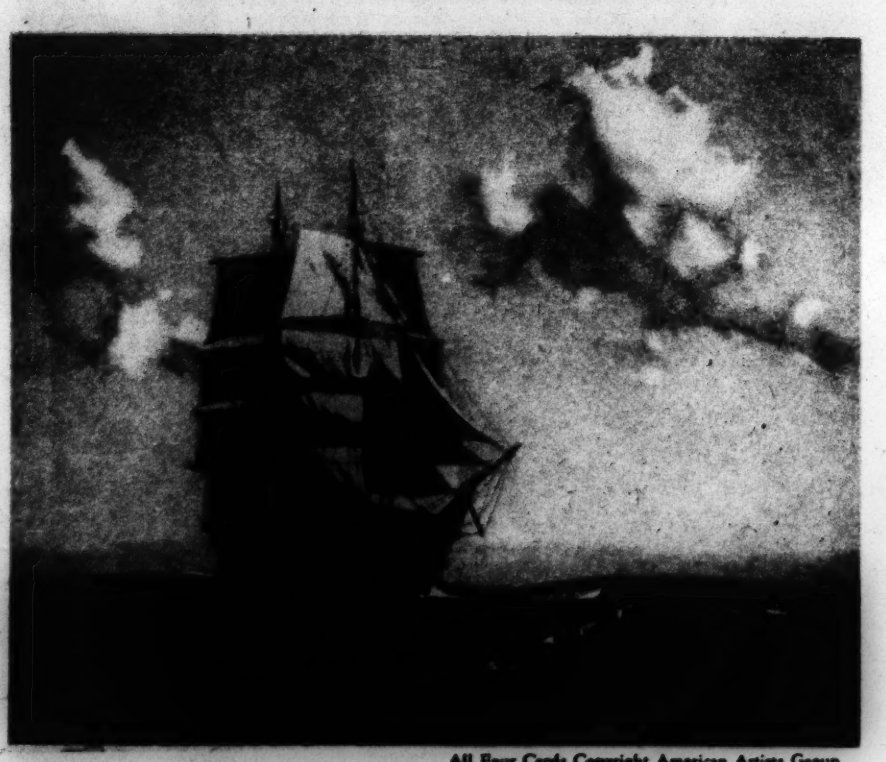
A CORNER OF A MELANESIAN VILLAGE

INTERIOR OF A NATIVE CHURCH

A UNITED NATIONS BABY

YOU GUESSED IT! SAME BABY!

FROM THE WOODCUT BY ROCKWELL KENT



All Four Cards Copyright American Artists Group

FROM THE PAINTING BY GORDON GRANT

American Artists Say Merry Christmas

THE RECIPIENT of Christmas cards done by members of the American Artists Group has in his home at holiday time a miniature exhibit of contemporary art; while the sender of any of these cards shares with a friend a reproduced painting, woodcut, or etching of modern America. For the ninth year these distinguished artists have bent their talents to designing greeting cards. Among the names represented are John Taylor Arms, John Steuart Curry, Gordon Grant, Rockwell Kent, Dale Nichols, Gladys Rockmore Davis, and John Sloan. Not a few of the cards this year are from artists now serving in the armed forces.

While the themes vary greatly, the common approach is to emphasize hope, faith, and peace in a war-torn world. Still present are the homely stand-bys, the humorous sketches, and the nostalgic views of pastoral America, its hills and fields and quiet horizons. Strong religious feeling is expressed in some of the wartime scenes, such as that of a congregation worshipping in a bombed, roofless church and the prize-winning card depicting symbolically the spirit of the Christ in the midst of a battlefield. The airplane has in part displaced the picturesque coach of tradition, and the modern ship now vies with the masted schooner as a bearer of the treasure of holiday greetings.

In the pioneer "Handbook" of the American Artists Group, styled "Number One," the originators of this movement said, "American Art has its roots in the soil of America. To live and endure at all, it must be nurtured with the understanding and appreciation of the American public." We of 1943 realize it has been so nurtured. To quote further from this historic handbook: "The work being done in America today is our Art. It belongs to every section and plane of our population; the activities and the thinking of Americans are largely responsible for it. It is our privilege to accept it and allow it to become a thing of importance in our lives."

How far the work of these artists and illustrators has raised the standard of Christmas cards in general cannot be gauged, but their distinguished contribution certainly must whet the public taste for more cards of such high quality. Many of these works, seen only by a few if confined to museum showing, are cherished in reproduction in the remotest hinterlands of the American continent and far abroad among holiday greetings.

Unsung Heroes

By Robert R. Mullen

When the Fifth Army landed on the beaches near Salerno the middle of September, running into (as it surely violates no military secrecy now to disclose) well-informed German opposition, a strange story clicked its way over the cables. Reynolds Packard, representing on that occasion the combined American press, told of a lone and nameless Yank who, surrounded by Germans, eliminated 45 with mortar fire, "took a number of prisoners and smashed a number of tanks."

Naturally, newspaper editors across the country wanted to know all about this follower in the footsteps of Sergeant York; a special division in the War Department was anxious to learn precisely which type of mortar he used, there being several new kinds on which data were desired. But there were no answers. A Yank had landed, had done the job to be done with what was at hand, and had moved on; one of war's little men had come through, an Unknown Hero.

There are a lot of them. This article comes to be written because on a recent afternoon in Washington I went over to the Navy Department, and made the distant trek to the Pentagon, and was permitted to thumb through endless files describing the exploits of the American dog face in this war none of them wanted and which, indeed, most of them were given to understand could never come to their generation. I do not know whether the cold at Valley Forge was harder to endure than the steamy heat and bugs of Guadalcanal, but there is at least room for argument. I don't know whether the brand of courage required to withstand the onslaught at Bunker Hill was of a different sort or rarer variety than that called into play at Faid Pass, but at the turn of the next century they may not look so different.

Those of us at home, ensconced in familiar settings, having difficulty even adjusting to the fact of grim war that is at once so near and yet so far, have scarcely an idea of the brand of heroism the boys who so lately delivered the dry cleaning, fixed our cars, filled our colleges, and consumed their gedunks at the local ice cream parlors are exhibiting in the global far reaches. It is just too vast, too overwhelming.

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We read of Iron Mike Moran steaming his "Boise" into a Japanese concentration, taking on six enemy ships and sending them all to the bottom in 27 minutes. We fail to consider that perhaps the gunners who aimed her guns were selling neckties or keeping books a year before, while the signalman who relayed Iron Mike's immortal "Pick out the biggest" might have been carrying copy in a newspaper office up to the time of his enlistment.

Some amazing stories are pouring into Washington. There is the one about the young Marine, Pfc. Robert Fuller of Newburyport, Mass., who was one of the 470 Marines who defeated 1,400 Japanese in the first assault on Gavatu-Tanambogo, one of the Solomons. He bagged eight Japanese singlehanded in the first hour of fighting, and, spotting three Nipponese attacking his buddy with bayonets, he chased them into a cave and disposed of them, together with five others he found in its depths.

There is that sort of heroism, the sort that can take a schoolboy from a quiet little New England seaport and cause him to do the job that it seems somebody must do for the country at this time. And there are other sorts of heroism. The sort of the staff sergeant whose name has been lost, but who quickly set up his cooking equipment at Guadalcanal and, so read the records, "prepared hot food and drinks for the men who were near exhaustion from hours of strenuous fighting. He kept the mess clean, and went through gunfire to get candy for the boys."

Too, there are the technical boys like Private Raymond E. Hackler of Sweet Springs, Mo., who, "crawling over muddy and hilly terrain and hampered by continuing heavy tropical downpours on Guadalcanal, repaired a telephone wire in the face of enemy machine-gun and sniper fire. With utter disregard for personal safety, he re-established communication with a forward observer, so that artillery fire could be directed at enemy positions."

Then, there is the sort of heroism exhibited in the South Pacific by Sergeant Joseph N. Wendling of Mansfield, Ohio: "Exhausted after rescuing two men from the water, he rested briefly and then swam after a third who had been carried one quarter of a mile by a strong under current, and brought him back to shore."

Have you heard the story of Pfc. Sidney Rapeport of Cleveland, Ohio? Probably not, stories of the heroes get out to the hometown papers and then accumulate in the files at the Pentagon, where —it must be admitted—there is ample room to hold them. Yet Private Rapeport's heroism was so dramatic it was brought before the attention of his whole regiment in North Africa.

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"When his company was under machine-gun fire and engaged in hand-to-hand bayonet fighting on hill ——, Private Rapeport, armed with a carbine, led a group of men from one machine-gun nest to another until four had been eliminated. When his ammunition was exhausted he used his weapon as a club until it was shattered on a German helmet. He then continued his amazing attack and actually took part in the destruction of a fifth machine-gun crew. While helping to eliminate this last, he was killed."

NAVY CROSS FOR THIS HERO—Vice-Admiral Alexander Sharp, U. S. N., Pins Decoration on Roy B. Dowling, Now a Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. N. R., of Tacoma, Wash., for His Bravery in the Successful Assault on French Morocco

Official U. S. Navy Photographs

RADIO AND CAMERAMAN OF SUB-FIGHTING CREW—Morris C. Grinstead, 21-Year-Old Letts, Iowa, Youth, Steps From Fuselage of Navy Plane. He Secured Photographic Evidence of Depth-Bombing of Nazi Submarines by Low-Diving Grumman Avenger in the Atlantic

The story of the 14 volunteers from the United States Navy who cut the submarine net across the Cebu River, Port Lyautey, French Morocco, deserves retelling. The boys put out in a small craft, enduring heavy fire and heavy running seas. Some of them went overboard in diving suits to work underwater; others stayed on deck to man the air pumps and fight off the enemy. It took two attempts to accomplish the mission, but they did their job and thereby a combined naval and air operation was able to storm a fort and capture an airfield up-stream. There were 14 boys and any one of them might have come from your block on your street.

We have heard a great deal about the heroism of the merchant marine sailors during the months of heavy losses on the North Atlantic and along the North Cape route to Murmansk. And the stories are beginning to trickle in now of the pilots and plane crews of the bombers that used the Navy's new little escort carriers. They tell you about Lieut. Robert P. Williams, USNR, of Snoqualmie, Wash., who with his crew depth bombed three Nazi subs in four days. A few weeks later, Morris C. Grinstead, aviation radioman, a 21-year-old Letts, Iowa, lad, a member of Williams' crew, photographed four more Nazi subs that had been depth bombed, as the Grumman Avenger Torpedo Bomber dove in low and hard.

They used to call the Coast Guard the "Seaweed Navy," but no more. The U. S. Coast Guard, as one of the boys put it, "guards the American coast, the English coast, the Russian coast, and, of course, whatever water there happens to be between those coasts."

The Coast Guard mans many of the landing craft used in the South Pacific, in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Boatswain's Mate John J. Kennedy put in 17 months as a Coast Guard invader in charge of an assault barge, playing what his superior officers said was a "gallant part in landing under continuous Japanese bombing the Marines who made the initial assault on Guadalcanal. Later, still harassed by waves of enemy bombers and snipers' fire from the beach, he continued to carry from ship to shore supplies, and a contingent of Seabees. The landings complete, the ship on which he served dodged Japanese planes, only to be torpedoed by an enemy sub. Through the cool action of Bos'n Kennedy and the rest of the ship's personnel, she was saved though many of their shipmates were killed."

These are just a few samples out of stacks. In looking over the records I tried to pick out the youngest, the least militarily professional boys that I could. These are the kids from your neighborhood and mine; the tousle-headed youngsters in sports coats and gray slacks we saw going down to the bus or train for the induction center; the kids who had been taught to hate war, and who had seen the disillusionment of the older generation anent making the world safe for democracy.

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We used to wonder how they would stand up against the Herrenvolk with their war-conditioned youth, and against the Japanese who ate rice and marched incredible distances and had all sorts of judo tricks. There was a time on Guadalcanal when the delivery of supplies on both sides was subject to cancellation without notice. Both sides got a bit hungry.

They took some comparative pictures after it was all over. By every test, the Americans stood up under the ordeal best . . . and they took, and kept, the island, too.

These have been stories, of course, about Americans. Now, I want to wind them up with a few stories about special kinds of Americans.

Out in Ashland, Ky., the other day a Chinese laundryman was singled out for special recognition. A high ranking Army officer pinned a medal on him, an Air Medal. It had been awarded to the laundryman's son, Sergeant Charles S. Dick, gunner in the Army Air Forces, listed as missing in action, but not before he had shot down a Nazi plane.

Next is Second Lieut. August V. DeGenaro, born in Italy, but now a resident of Hampden, Mass. With the Eighth Air Force over Europe, he fought off an enemy plane attacking a plane of a comrade, was attacked himself by a swarm of hostile aircraft, took violent evasive action, was wounded, nearly made it back to his English base, but crashed into the sea rather than let his plane land in a thickly populated area. He was rescued by a fisherman.

Finally, let me mention Staff Sergt. Barney Old Coyote, Jr., of the Crow Indian Agency in Montana. He was awarded an Air Medal because off the coast of North Africa he sank a sub.

Youth Learns the Language of Peace

By Mary Kelly

Paul Parker Photo

COOKING ORIENTAL DISHES AT HORACE MANN-LINCOLN SCHOOL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN STRONG TERMS, statesmen and school teachers define the need for teaching American school children — someday the chosen men of good will—how to speak the Chinese language, how to familiarize themselves with the language and ways of South Americans.

Fifteen- and sixteen-year-old boys and girls are important today as never before, according to their severest critics, the adults. And so, in various high schools throughout the country, the youngsters of prewar age are industriously at work tying tiny but fast knots in the global security which is to free the Peace.

This they are doing through dramatized courses in the languages and culture of families on other oceanic fronts; through make-believe tours into these geographically distant homes and villages; listening to strange songs in strange tongues and then repeating them; handling foreign costumes, wearing them, pretending they have always worn them; asking questions about the everyday lives of fifteen-year-olds in the brave land of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek or about youth in the exciting republics to the South; and asking them of the people who know, usually because they have lived there.

An experiment in teaching the Chinese language to high-school students was completed at Horace Mann-Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, this summer. Twelve boys and girls from the New York City public and private schools came voluntarily for a six weeks' course in Chinese culture. This had been made possible with the co-operation of the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations.

Their mornings were divided into periods for language study and an educational adventure into the arts and living of the Chinese people, followed by a class in Asiatic history and present international problems of the Pacific as they affect China, including special consideration of the westernization of Japan's military state. Afternoons were spent in trips to Chinese homes, meetings, shops, restaurants, temples, opera, museums, film showings, libraries.

Traveling in a different direction but with similar aims and purposes, a larger group consisting of 25 pupils of elementary grade and 50 junior and senior high school students "went" to Latin America, via the Childhood and Youth Center at this school.

They started with pronunciation of frequently used Portuguese and Spanish words, they "lived" in a Mexican village, they "wandered" up and down the rivers of Brazil listening to old folk songs, they visited a Connecticut farm in order to trace its analogy to South American agrarian life, they bargained with Indians in a Bolivian market place, they tasted a typical Latin dinner. They laughed over Mexican cartoons. When they had digested many interesting facts about the people, scenes and psychological attitudes south of the border, they outflowed into arts and crafts which they felt were typical of these good neighbors. They danced, they wove, they sang and dramatized. They visited museums and zoos, talking with archaeologists, explorers and artists.

"They came from varying economic backgrounds. Their attendance during the usual vacation season was above average and, despite exceptionally hot weather, they maintained an enthusiasm and spontaneity that was definitely conducive to the success of the experiment," said Gordon R. Mirick, principal of Horace Mann-Lincoln School.

Yes, but what about teaching such young children the Chinese language? Could they possibly learn anything in so short a time?

This has been a favorite question raised by general observers as well as by teachers from various parts of the United States who regarded the work of these classes this summer as a demonstration project.

Mr. Chan Fook Tim, consultant in the teaching of Chinese culture, who was added to the faculty by the Department of State and the Federal Office of Education, gave an answer that was conservative but convincing.

"It is true that the Chinese language impresses one as being very difficult," he said, "but in this course we have tried to use the simplest symbols. I think that, after taking such a course, the student could manage to speak Mandarin Chinese to a useful degree. I believe he could gain enough from this six weeks' experiment so that it could be applied to his pronunciation needs; also that it could be used as a guide for a course covering a full term or a year in the average high school."

Another teacher in this field, Miss Elmina R. Lucke, who has directed the teaching of Far East culture in the Lincoln Senior High School for 15 years—although the Chinese language was not taught high school students previous to 1943 — expressed confidence that "any child with linguistic ability who would work as hard on his Chinese as he does on his French, Latin, or Greek, would get results."

She stressed the fact that the language taught was the "official" language which China is teaching its school children in preparing them for "the world we are going to have."

When it comes to an evaluation of high school ability in this country to speak Portuguese—the language of Brazil and half of South America—Mrs. Maria de Lourdes Sa Pereira, now in the United States to teach this subject by arrangement of the Brazilian government, has nothing but superlatives.

"I am simply amazed at the pronunciation of these young people," she said at the conclusion of the summer course. "In some respects, as in the mechanical reproduction of sounds, they have shown an ability superior to what we have often found among college students."

From the first lesson, the emphasis was upon a "living language," she explained. Her effort was to make the experience of learning Portuguese a congenial one so that the student would feel at home although in an environment of strange words.

"My students got the feeling of the language, they developed the ear, they learned to think in Portuguese," she continued. "As the nations grow closer together, I think it is quite indispensable that American children learn Portuguese. We look for more and more of a trend in that direction, with the growing realization that English is compulsory in Brazilian high schools."

The friendliest part of the curriculum was the time spent in socializing with students, according to Mrs. Sa Pereira. One day she attended a baseball game with them and this immediately became the springboard for learning in the modern manner. The students wanted to hear about the nearest comparable Brazilian sport and, in turn, they taught her the popular song-hit of the 1900's, "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

"They were eager to learn Brazilian colloquialisms," she added. "One of them, during a discussion of slang one day, thought he had me stumped. He said, 'I'll tell you a word for which you can't possibly have a South American equivalent —scram!'

"But I assured him that he was wrong. We have a similar expression in Portuguese, although it is one which you would usually reserve for an intimate friend—'da o fora.'"

Studies in Spanish, for example, included conversational Spanish for the army air forces of the United States. The household art group paved the way for better cultural understanding via the palate, preparing and serving such foods as mangoes, guava, chile con carne, tortillas, plantains and maté.

The youngest group learned elementary Spanish by dressing up as the mother, father, sons and daughters of a typical South American family, then using the daily expressions heard in an average home.

"Oh, boy," exclaimed one of the youngsters from the elementary grade, "today the Spanish teacher gave us each a Mexican comic book. It has a 'super sabro' (just like our Smart Alec) character in it and each comic book has a little story about Mexican history!"

The work of the entire Latin-American group is described in a book published this fall and available to all interested persons through the State Department's Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. "This Way to South America," as it is called, is by Helen Follett and is based upon reports by a staff of teachers among whom are Frederick Rex, Miss Marion Quin, and Mrs. Agnes Lee.

Helen M. Post Photo

DRAMATIZING SOUTH AMERICAN LIFE

Club of Goodwill

By H. G. Kennard

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to find a more beautiful old English house, set in the surroundings of London's most ancient and historical center, than Ashburnham House in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, home of the new Churchill Club.

The Club has been established by the Westminster Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Grigg, British authority on Anglo-American understanding, and is designed as an expression of good will to a selected number of American students who are now serving the Allied cause in England.

The group will also include authors, journalists, poets, artists and students of the various sciences. There will also be a smaller selection of members from Canada and the other Dominions, and from the fairly large number of U. S. A. civilians attached to the American Embassy in connection with the war.

Asburnham House formed part of Westminster School which was evacuated to the country when war broke out. One wing of the house was built on the site of a sixteenth century building and was given by an old Westminster boy to his old school. The first building was the Prior's House of the Monastery erected about the year 1380 and the windows of which still remain. It was rebuilt after the Dissolution about 1596 by Sir John Fortescue, then Lord Chancellor.

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The stone fireplace in the hall of this house still remains. It was again rebuilt to the designs of the great architect, Inigo Jones, in the middle of the 17th century. It acquired its name of Ashburnham House when it was leased to Pepys' friend, William Ashburnham, in 1662. His grandson became the first Lord Ashburnham and about 1739 the house reverted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster until the School acquired it in 1882. It is normally used for the School Library, class rooms, book-shop and so on.

The house is literally under the shadow of the majestic Westminster Abbey alongside, and on the other side of the adjoining road are the two Houses of Parliament with the great clock tower of Big Ben. The house and all its surroundings are redolent of British history. Under the turf of the little garden outside is the tiled floor of a building in which Parliament first met. In violent contrast is all that remains of the great hall on the first floor of which only the floor and walls remain—the result of London's "blitz." This has been all cleaned up and will make a cool place to sit out on summer evenings. The circular domed staircase is a beautiful piece of architecture.

Inside are beautifully furnished rooms giving all the comforts of London clubland: soft carpets, easy chairs, old crystal chandeliers adapted for electric light, and fine old pictures of men and women in British history. These have been loaned by their owners and include a speaking life-size painting of Britain's present Prime Minister, President of the Club.

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The Library has more than 5,000 books presented by British publishers and there are bookcases of history and books of reference on loan. Special emphasis has been given to books dealing with history, biography, literature, political ideas, architecture and the decorative arts. There is to be a resident librarian to help members of the United States and Dominion forces, or the United States civilians in London, to pursue their researches into any aspect of British achievement or endeavor which attracts them.

There is no membership fee and lunch and dinner are each provided at 2s. 6d. a head. The Club is intended to form a center for Britain's Transatlantic guests to meet prominent Britons of all shades of political thought. To this end a quota of distinguished Britons will be honorary members of the Club.

An Information Service will keep visitors informed about current musical and artistic activities. There will also be facilities for seeing such historic places as the Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the City and Tower of London. For music lovers and students of music there will be regular weekly concerts of classical and modern music.

Altogether it would seem that little has been left undone to provide happiness and comfort to those who become members or guests in the Churchill Club.

Drawn by Hanslip Fletcher (Courtesy Sunday Times)

STAIRCASE AT THE CHURCHILL CLUB

Sir Edward Grigg (Left) Explains History of the Painting of William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, 1760, to Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers of the American Army

Fox Photos

CHURCHILL CLUB CANTEEN HAS GOTHIC WINDOW AND FIREPLACE

One Hundred Years of "A Christmas

By Pearl Strachan

MR. AND MRS. FEZZIWIG WISH THEIR GUESTS "INDIVIDUALLY" A MERRY CHRISTMAS

IT IS A HUNDRED YEARS now since a little book appeared which revived waning Christmas customs in England and dispelled in America certain Puritan prejudices against merrymaking at Christmas time. "A Christmas Carol," written when "Martin Chuzzlewit" temporarily failed to arouse enthusiasm, and surging with genial good will to all mankind, emphasized to the English-reading world the idea of Christmas as "a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time." As Scrooge's nephew put it, "The only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them."

But it is not a book which applies to Christmas alone. Its vitality derives from that force of genius, that glowing truth which inspired Charles Dickens to produce the immortal characters that symbolize human qualities in any period. In the midst of this war certain passages stand out with startling significance.

Those who, like Scrooge, turn their backs on earth's hungry and destitute, saying, "If they would rather die, they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population," should ponder that section of the story where the Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge two children, "wretched, abject, frightful, hideous, miserable." They are a boy and girl, "yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish; but prostrate, too, in their humility. . . . Where angels might have sat enthroned, devils lurked. . . ."

Scrooge asks the spirit if they are the latter's offspring. He replies, "They are Man's. . . . This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both, and all of their degree. . . ."

When Charles Dickens, on his second visit to America, in 1867, read the "Carol" in Tremont Temple, Boston, the people, he recorded, "were quite astounding in their demonstrations." The hall was crowded with laughing, weeping, applauding Bostonians. Ever since, it has been a growing custom in the United States to give public readings of the book at Christmas time. Christmas, for many Americans, would not be complete without it. Those who arrange radio programs must make a place for it year after year along with the singing of Christmas hymns and carols. The most famous actors have done the reading.

Over 30 years ago a professor in a Southern university began to read the "Carol" at Christmas time to a small audience. After a few years the audience outgrew the capacity of the gymnasium, and special streetcars had to be put on to carry the townspeople to the University on Christmas Eve. It was not long before the professor was invited to give his reading in small prairie villages, and he traveled thousands of miles to do so, often through severe blizzards.

Inscribing a copy of the book to a friend in America, a Harvard professor, the novelist wrote, "Over which Christmas Carol Charles Dickens wept and laughed and wept again, and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition; and thinking whereof he walked about the black streets of London, 15 and 20 miles many a night."

No modern radio script has more dramatic power than this little book, in spite of the Victorian setting. However critical the reader may be, from a literary standpoint, he cannot deny that it is exciting to this day. With true dramatic instinct the author takes his reader from warm firesides to those which are chill and cold and dark.

There is never anything hopeless about Dickens, however. While he does not hesitate to snatch the mask of evil off the human countenance, he does it with a tolerant understanding of the age-long struggles and temptations. He has faith in the ability of the good to subdue the bad, His purpose is constructive. Who knows but what some self-engrossed individual, forging like Marley, an unseen chain of cash-boxes, keys, padlocks and ledgers, has not awakened to normal inclinations through reading certain passages of this little book? Turn, for example, to the Stave in which the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come takes Scrooge to a dismal shop below a pent-house roof, where a charwoman, laundress and undertaker's assistant dispose of the belongings of the late, unlamented Scrooge.

Could anything be less restricted to any period than the scene where the father of a young brood comes home accompanied by a porter laden with Christmas presents?

"The scaling him with chairs for ladders to dive into his pockets, despoil him of brown-paper parcels, hold on tight and kick his legs in irrepressible affection! The shouts of wonder and delight with which the development of every package was received! The terrible announcement that the baby had been taken in the act of putting a doll's frying-pan into his mouth, and was more than suspected of having swallowed a fictitious turkey, glued on a wooden platter! The immense relief of finding this a false alarm! The joy, and gratitude, and ecstasy!"

As a poor man's Christmas dinner the goose and mashed potato feast at the home of Bob Cratchit has become proverbial, along with the contrast between the warmth in the Cratchit home and the chill mental atmosphere of Scrooge's chambers, where the miser sits down alone to his pan of gruel. There is something contagious in the section concerning Mr. Fezziwig's Christmas party, complete with jovial host and hostess, a fiddler, the three Miss Fezziwigs "beaming and lovable," their six young followers "whose hearts they broke," the housemaid with her cousin, the baker, the cook with "her brother's particular friend, the milkman," the boy over the way and the girl from next door but one.

Scrooge, it will be recalled, repented in time and embraced the idea of Christmas with due benefit to all his friends and acquaintances. It must have been something of a relief for the author to turn to Scrooge with his palpable and uncomplicated villainy when he put aside for a few hours the manuscript of "Martin Chuzzlewit" in which he portrayed that archetype of hypocrisy, Mr. Pecksniff, whose wickedness, being of the sort which most successfully deceives the public, offered a correspondingly tough project to his originator.

"THE HOLLY CART," BY GEORG

ıas Carol"

Dickens was only 31 at the time. He had been famous for six years. There has never been a clearer case of genius than that of this influential writer, to whose books can be traced reforms in English schools, homes, prisons and other institutions, who left school before he was 15 and wrote his first book in the small hours, while he was a reporter on a London newspaper.

He has given us in the "Carol," as in many of his other works, the very smells and sounds of London Town. We no longer see clerks working by candlelight in the counting houses, nor people running about in the darkness of a foggy night with flaring links. We do, however, still experience there the "cold, bleak, biting weather," and can appreciate such passages as:

"Foggier yet, and colder; piercing, searching, biting cold. . . . The owner of one scant young nose, gnawed and mumbled by the hungry cold as bones are gnawed by dogs, stooped down at Scrooge's keyhole to regale him with a Christmas carol."

Thackeray, who, contrary to certain erroneous impressions, was an ardent admirer of Dickens, wrote, on the publication of the "Carol," in 1843, "Who can listen to objections regarding such a book as his? It seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness."

The message of the "Carol" is especially pertinent today. The three spirits of Christmases Past, Present and To Come have much to offer us while we are contemplating our responsibility to a needy, war-ravaged world.

All Illustrations From Pears' Christmas Annual

"MARKETING" IN LONDON ON CHRISTMAS EVE

," BY GEORGE G. KILBURNE, R. I.

COUNTRY MUMMERS GIVING CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT IN THE SQUIRE'S ANCESTRAL HALL

"SNOWBALLING THE WATCHMEN"—A CHRISTMAS PRANK

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HAMILTON

Alcott-Emerson Dialogues

Sheltering Tree, by Hubert H. Hoeltje. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $3.50.

COLERIDGE once wrote, "Friendship is a Sheltering Tree. . . ." Hubert H. Hoeltje has taken a part of Coleridge's aphorism as the title of his story of the friendship between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Amos Bronson Alcott. The words of the narrative are largely drawn from the diaries and letters of the two men, but are woven into a continuous and fairly chronological account without any effect of quotation.

In tastes, in convictions and aspirations for mankind, and in their desire to write, the two men were congenial. They walked together and talked together. Alcott, who had the more social disposition, believed that in Emerson he had at last found a man who spoke his language, one with whom he could commune about man and nature, the moral sense and faith, and the pursuit of truth. It was not long before Alcott, upon the publication of his "Conversations With Children on the Gospels," found himself an object of violent disapproval in Boston and forced to close his cherished Temple School. Emerson defended him, advised him, and provided the means for his trip to England, which restored his self-confidence.

* * *

Emerson considered Alcott the most majestic converser he had ever met, the one among all he knew who most firmly obeyed his own genius. In Alcott's presence Emerson could most clearly see the course of his own thought. This self-taught man of endless speculation and unending talk, this improvident man who sacrified his own living and that of his family to his theories, this "tedious archangel," was Emerson's inspiration. Emerson criticized his friend but never lost sight of his fundamental nobility.

As for Alcott, he believed that Emerson was the master intellect of his country and his time.

* * *

The friendship survived Alcott's disastrous venture at Fruitlands, the period of his blackest disappointment and poverty, and the years of Emerson's success as a lecturer and his acclaim as one of the great in his own generation. Perhaps the highest tide of the friendship was in the period when Alcott was living near Emerson in the house called Hillside and in the straitened years when the Alcotts tried their fortune again in Boston and then in Walpole, N. H., and Bronson used to come down for rare communings with Emerson. In time the Alcotts returned to Concord and lived at Orchard House, the place now chiefly identified with the family.

There, with Louisa becoming an author, and the father coming into his own as lecturer and sage of the School of Philosophy, their external situation was much better, but the friendship with Emerson was not so close. There was a difference of religious opinion. The two men, one not hearing readily, the other not remembering well, no longer talked easily together. Yet at rock bottom they honored and loved each other. Emerson was, Alcott knew, the greater master of literary exposition; Alcott, Emerson did not fail to say, was the great teacher.

W. K. R.

Books and Authors

A second edition of 15,000 copies, brings pre-publication printings of "Victoria Grandolet," Henry Bellamann's new novel, up to 50,000 copies. It will be published on Jan. 3. The Literary Guild of America has chosen "Victoria Grandolet" as its January selection.

* * *

"Shark's Fins and Millet," a new book about China by Ilona Ralf Sues, a Polish woman who worked for a long time in Geneva with the Anti-Opium Bureau, will be published on Jan. 19 by Little, Brown. The title refers to the extremes in food in China, shark's fins for the wealthier class and humble millet for the mass of the people.

* * *

Charles Yale Harrison, author of "Generals Die in Bed" and "Meet Me on the Barricades," will have his new novel published by Holt. It is a satirical novel of contemporary America, tentatively entitled "Between Now and Tomorrow." The manuscript is expected in the spring and Holt plans early fall 1944 publication.

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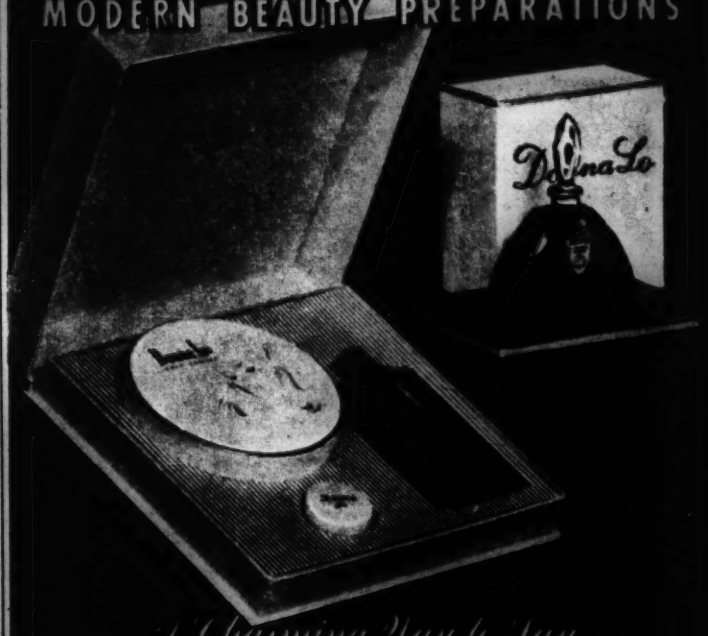

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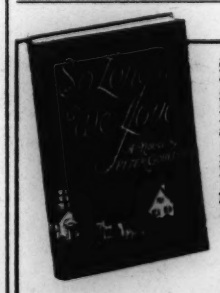

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Long-Range Success of Publishing Firm—A London Letter

A Batsford Century, edited by Hector Bolitho. London: Batsford. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

BATSFORD and petrol have made the glories of the English countryside, English parish churches, and English local customs known all over the world. The very mention of the name of this now century-old firm brings to mind a superb series of volumes which, in text and photograph, memoralize the splendor of the British homeland.

These books were begun after the last war. They contain each about 40,000 words, and 130 excellent illustraions, with color plates and line drawings, and picture end papers. They are an immense success. In 10 years about half a million of them have been sold. They deserve and have gained the gratitude of thousands upon thousands of readers.

It is exactly 100 years since Bradley and Letitia Batsford were married in the Church of St. Andrew in Holborn, London. In the same year Bradley Batsford took his young bride to a small bookshop at 30, High Holborn. It was a modest building, with an open, unglazed front. Letitia was a determined young woman. She took two baths a day, which was more surprising then than it would be now; and even liked fresh air. She could not, however, see a joke; and to the very end of her long career—she was married for over 60 years—her husband's jests had to be explained to her. Bradley Batsford occasionally found this rather trying, but he was of a genial disposition. Once in his shop someone asked him why he was laughing. Because he was so happy, he said.

In the early days it could hardly have been because he was rich. One of the oldest records of the firm records the sales for May 18, 1843. They amounted to £3 0s. 10d., of which £1 3s. 9d. was profit. That day Wilberforce's "Christianity" fetched 1s. 6d., "British Drama," in two volumes, 7s. 6d., and the "Land of Burns," £1. On May 23 the profits were only 14s. 3d., less than $4. This is hardly the way fortunes are made. Some, in fact, of Bradley Batsford's friends actually went bankrupt, though they remained remarkably unabashed. At his examination the creditors of one of these were not satisfied with the settlement the bankrupt offered them. "Well, gentlemen," he said, "I am afraid I have nothing else for you. But I'll sing you 'The Heart Bowed Down' with pleasure if that will give you any satisfaction."

At this time Batsford's was merely a bookshop. It reflected the average taste of the educated and intelligent public of the period. In 1844 the books most in demand were Bell's Horace in six volumes, Byron's "Giaour's Bride" (price 1s. 6d.; profit, 4d.), Mahon's "Europe," and Scott's Poetry (price 1s. 3d.; profit, 9d.).

♦ ♦ ♦

It was in the middle '60's that the firm took its first definite step toward its present honorable position. It began to specialize in architecture and the fine arts and similar subjects. Whereas an early catalogue showed Aeschylus's "Prometheus Vinctus" shouldering Abbatt's "Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry," by 1867 Batsfords had started to concentrate on selling books concerned with all aspects of craftsmanship. A few years later the firm announced that it was ready to undertake publication on its own. The first book to bear the Batsford imprint was "English Mediaeval Foliage and Colored Decoration," by X. J. K. Collings.

Bradley Batsford remained nominally the head of the firm for 60 years or more, and to the end his signature only was valid on a check. He and his brothers were homely people. The life ambition of one of them, which he never realized, was to take a long train journey and dictate to a secretary all the way. It was the sons and nephews who really built up the business, and Bradley would watch with a certain wonder the unforeseen scale of development on which the firm embarked.

♦ ♦ ♦

It has been an entirely prosperous development. Hector Bolitho, assisted by admirable essays and descriptive passages from several members of the Batsford family, follows it in entrancing detail. He composes a fascinating picture of English quality book production, and the relationship of author and publisher. Mr. Harry Batsford sums up the whole story when he says that "if there is anything we might have inscribed on our walls, it is the one word, 'Ebenezer.'" (The reference is to I Samuel 7:12—"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.") "For we have been infinitely helped, turned back from petering-out paths, warded off from precipitous spots, set before wide-opening doors, and led into a large place. In the only sharp exchange my uncles ever had, Herbert many times said to the elder, 'I have only four words to say to you, Bradley: Learn to be grateful.'"

HAROLD HOBSON

The World of Poetry

NORMAN ROSTEN, author of "The Fourth Decade and Other Poems" (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2), is a gifted poet still in his twenties who for the past seven years has been producing poetry, including verse plays for the radio.

The first poem in the book, "Ballad for Bataan," was written for radio and was originally produced by the United States Treasury Department, with Alfred Lunt as narrator. It is a stirring description of the battle. The style is direct and simple, as in the lines:

> They were rookies, most of them.
> This was their first war.
> They crouched at the noise at first
> and handled their guns like farmers.
> But they caught on fast.
> They knew the land and their footing.
> They fought stripped to the waist and grinning.
> This was their corner of the U. S. A.
> This was Massachusetts and Minnesota.

The title poem reviews the coming of the lean years, the fall of "the house that bonds built," describes the house parties of the depression years with their false gaiety, notes the down direction in the market. It echoes the many voices of the period, those of the charitable institutions, the chambers of commerce boosting the home town, the revivalists. The poet speaks for all his contemporaries when he says:

> We were born with the crisis on our eyelids
> and are now called upon to answer questions.

The best part of the poem deals with the rebellion in Spain and the gallant efforts of the Loyalists. The irony of their much misunderstood cause is poignantly treated. How clear the situation has been to the poets on the whole is indicated in the passage:

> Generalissimo Francisco
> the man of God, the Pope's choice
> voted most likely to succeed. . . .

The approach and the taste of this young writer are remarkably mature.

While not particularly stimulating, the work of William Alexander Percy is pleasant and graceful. His "Collected Poems" (New York: Knopf. $3.50) show that the poet deliberately kept aloof, not only from modern diction but also from modern thought and event. He drew much of his inspiration from legend and mythology. In his foreword to the book, Roark Bradford says, "He wrote a good deal and I find no evidence of any struggle either to conform or not to conform. He wrote gracefully, with ease, with beauty, with honesty and dignity." And that about sums it up.

PEARL STRACHAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Hometown Christmas Eve... in Salamawa

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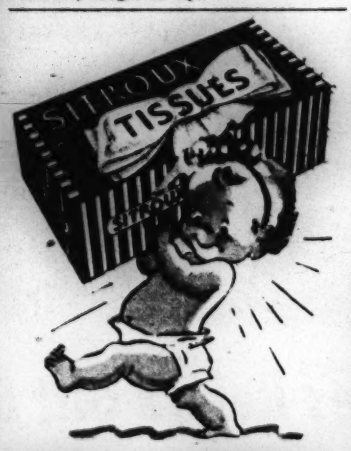

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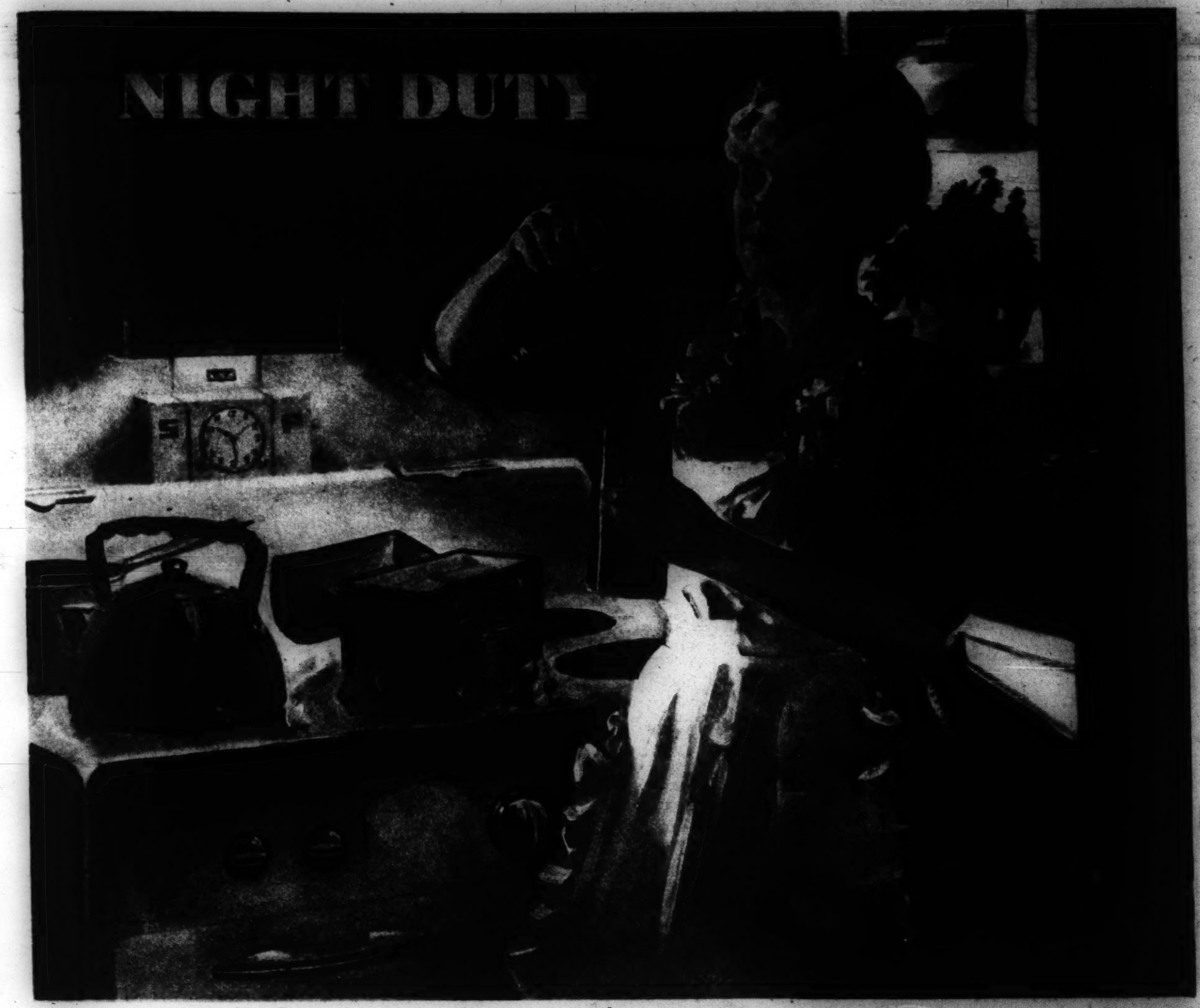

Mother frequently recalls the good old days when the family always had breakfast together—when Dad, Bill and Sue came home for dinner around five-thirty or six. Now, with Bill in the Navy, Dad on the night shift at the arms factory and Sue working in a government office downtown, it's "meals at all hours" in thousands of American households. But mothers don't mind. Planning balanced rations, packing lunch boxes, preparing snacks at odd hours for work-sharpened appetites—these contributions they gladly make to victory. When peace reigns once more and working and living habits again become normal, such steadfast devotion to the interests of their families and their country will still be remembered. . . . We at Norge, completely in war work, take this occasion to pay tribute to the mothers of America and to all other women who work unselfishly at tasks that will help win the war.

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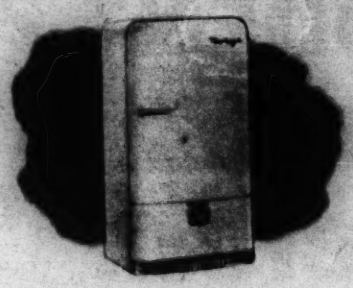

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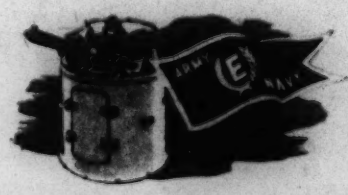

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Letters: More About "Featherbedding on the Railroads"

To the Editor of Weekly Magazine Section:

Those who rely upon your magazine for accurate information ought not to be left with the impressions which Mr. Robertson sought to convey in his rebuttal article on "Featherbed Rules."

The very day his article appeared, with his repeated claims that railroad employees are working an average in excess of 50 hours per week, Mr. Eastman made public his demands that certain featherbed rules be eliminated without further delay, and said:

". . . substantial numbers of train and engine service men are not yet working the number of hours which can be reasonably considered to be full time under present conditions."

Mr. Robertson implies that I am the only person identified with railroad management who has sought to change the featherbed rules. He says the existing rules have been in effect on the railroads for the past 40 years and that while the Railway Labor Act gives managements the opportunity of initiating steps to make changes, the fact that these rules are still in effect speaks louder in support of their practicability, fairness and equity than anything that might be said against them.

Mr. Robertson overlooks the fact that two presidential Emergency Boards, appointed by President Roosevelt in the wage disputes in 1938 and 1941, made specific recommendations that the inequitable working rules be modified.

Moreover, my own experiences may explain why other managements have not proceeded to change these rules. When we determined to have efficient operation on our railroad, we followed the requirements of the Railway Labor Act. Despite our repeated requests for an Emergency Board to consider the issues in our case, our requests were denied. The Federal Court, which came into the proceedings upon our application for an injunction against violence, found that we had complied with the laws in every respect and granted the injunction. Later, the violence was renewed, and the Government took our railroad from us under the pretext of war emergency. Are these experiences such as to encourage other officials, particularly those who have no outside resources, to take a similar stand, or even mention the wastes which they know exist?

It is interesting to note who, among the many high railroad executives, commented upon Mr. Eastman's recent demands. The New York Times of Sept. 7 said these executives declined to be directly quoted. The Chicago Tribune of Sept. 8 quoted two officers of Illinois Federal Courts, trustees of railroads in bankruptcy. Charles M. Thompson, Trustee of the Chicago & North Western, said:

"The Eastman proposal is highly constructive and should enable the railroads to perform their vital war work even more expeditiously than at present. The criticism on 'featherbedding' is just criticism, and the roads have been struggling under this practice for years.

"There may be instances where engineers and other crew men are working long hours, but there are many, many more cases where the so-called 'featherbed' rules have been used for crew men to hide behind and collect a day's pay or more for a comparatively few hours' work."

Henry A. Scandrett, Trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, said in part:

"Eastman is entirely right in his assertion that mileage restrictions holding down working hours are a detriment to the railroads at this time. In the interest of wartime efficiency, the brotherhoods already have waived a great many of the restrictions they had previously imposed on themselves.

"'Featherbedding' in railroad parlance is the practice of paying for work not done, or paying more than the job is worth. An example is calling out a full switching crew to shuttle cars on a remote siding where the job could be done by members of the road crew of a freight train already on the spot."

Mr. Robertson discusses the transfer of cars from one railroad to another, whereunder employees handle cars in one direction only, and says the featherbed rules are not responsible for that waste of manpower and equipment. Mr. Eastman, however, in a recently published pamphlet in which he discusses the Thirteen-Point Agreement of last January between national brotherhoods and managements, says:

". . . Now, there were two of those that relate directly to these so-called featherbed rules. One was that they agreed to a relaxation of the monthly road mileage limitations and of the hourly limitations in yard service. The other was that they agreed to a relaxation of the yard operating rules to permit engine crews delivering cars to the yards or tracks of another road to haul back cars to their own road so as to give the engine a load in both directions.

"This had been customary under the rules: Supposing the Rock Island was exchanging freight with the Frisco. The Rock Island engine crew would take a load of cars over to the Frisco, and then the engine would come back light, without any load. The same way, if the Frisco had a load to deliver to the Rock Island. Its engine would bring its cars there and then would go back light. Under this new arrangement the engine can be loaded in both directions, thus conserving manpower and equipment in that respect."

When Mr. Robertson says the featherbed rules do not cause needless waste of manpower and equipment in one-way interchange of freight cars, he runs afoul of Mr. Eastman, who says the opposite.

Mr. Robertson compares 135 cars in a train under Federal management with only 40 cars in a train under our private management. This is a comparison of maximum trainload under Government operation with a close to average figure under our private management.

The principal illustration of featherbedding contained in my article of May 29, and which I thought would be of interest to your readers, was the slow speed of only 15 miles per hour of the special trains carrying oil to New England. Two months after my article appeared, Mr. Henry, Assistant to the President of the Association of American Railroads, wrote a letter to the Monitor in which he contended the featherbed rules had no effect on the speed or continuity of train movements. A month after that, Mr. Robertson came out with his rebuttal and he failed to mention the point. Neither one has denied the figure of 15 miles per hour.

We say the featherbed rules are a direct cause of the slow speed of these special oil trains. We again suggest an investigation of the movement of these special oil trains to New England to determine the extent to which the featherbed rules do impede fuel oil deliveries, and how much more fuel oil could be delivered if these hindrances were eliminated.

Geo. P. McNear, Jr.,
President of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad

["Featherbed Rules" having developed into a much-disputed topic, viewed from railroad management's or employee's standpoint, we submitted Mr. McNear's letter to D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for possible comment or rebuttal. Thanking us for giving him the opportunity of a reply to Mr. McNear's statement, Mr. Robertson declined in these words: "I do not have the time to engage in a war of words with Mr. McNear, nor do I feel that much could be accomplished thereby."—Ed.]

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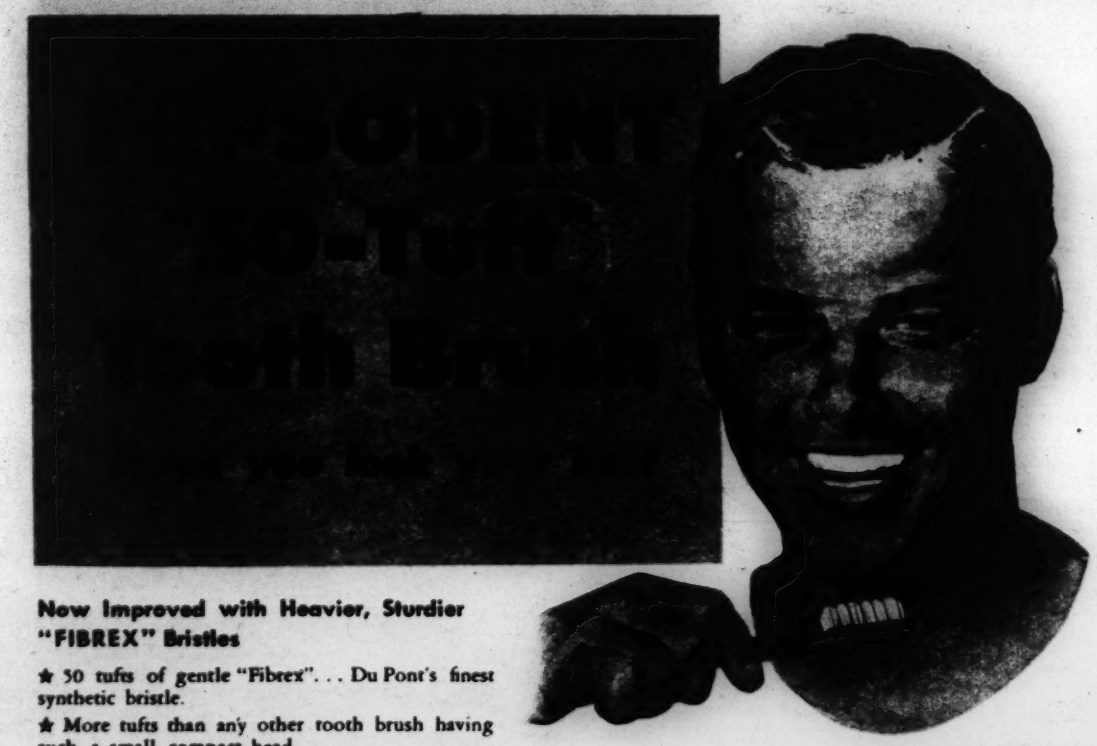

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FULTON'S PLANTABBS

I KNOW THE FOGS of London. I have wandered along the Embankment by the river when the evening lights were almost obliterated and when the dense traffic could be heard but barely seen through the misty shroud. But I never felt alone. I came to divide fogs into two categories, friendly and unfriendly, an arbitrary classification with no genuine excuse for it but the mood of the moment. And I came to see beauty in them. Can you visualize Battersea Bridge in a fog, its sharp outline softened by the smoke-like vapor, and a comfortable little tugboat, snug and jaunty, sailing resolutely underneath?

Fog at times seems downright chummy.

To Dickens, fog was purposeful. What would the background of "A Christmas Carol," whose centenary we mark in this issue, be without fog? The selfishness of Scrooge was wrapped up in fog, his generosity in sunshine. Fog gave Scrooge a proper setting in his counting-house. And in any reading of the Carol on the radio, in public, or on the stage, fog has a place for which there is no substitute.

PEARL STRACHAN, who is a Dickens' enthusiast, and who writes on 100 years of the "Carol," says: "The message of the 'Carol' is especially pertinent today. The three spirits of Christmases Past, Present, and To Come have much to offer us while we are contemplating our responsibility to a needy, war-ravaged world."

There are countless persons who have either read the "Carol" or acted the part of Scrooge, and the renderings have been varied indeed. My most vivid memory is of Bransby Williams, who played the part in the old tradition, with exaggerated emphasis. But he left an impression of Scrooge never to be forgotten, and of the dominating motive of Dickens—the burning desire to right a wrong. If this is implicit in nearly all of Dickens's writings it is explicit in the "Carol," which is perhaps best read on a bitter night, when it is cold without and warm within, when the wind howls and wars with the trees, and when the radio delicately conveys a symphony for a background. Then the wood winds and the sky winds mingle, and the "Carol" is at its best.

There have been complaints aplenty about military censorship. ROSCOE DRUMMOND, chief of this newspaper's Washington Bureau, now tells what's right with it.

If you want to know something about the people of Melanesia you should turn to the article by "OUTRIGGER." These islanders may seem strange to untraveled inhabitants of the New World, but "Outrigger," who writes of them at firsthand, finds them "a peaceful and happy people who have evolved a way of life that, at least in its customs and social standards, is satisfying."

A friend has just shown me a letter from Scotland bearing on conditions of today and tomorrow. The writer gives the thoughts of the average woman there. She says, in part:

> We are rationed with most things, goods and clothing, and must save fuel and light. Our clothing coupons are few. It is a case of "mend, make, and make do." One gets so heavily tired of mending, darning and repairing. To get one's shoes soled and heeled is an event. It takes from six to eight weeks to get a pair repaired. Leather, well, it is impossible to get, so wooden soles are fashionable—noisy, and no mistake.
>
> The word "utility" is a slogan which I am sure will grow unpopular. After the war we shall want or long for novelty, not utility, and to see things of beauty.
>
> W. W. C.

On the Beam . . . . . .

Breakup of Nationalism

We are witnessing, and enduring, the breakup of nationalism.—COUNT SFORZA.

People's Peace

What we shall need is a people's and not a politician's peace.—LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS.

News Blackout

Not until the end of the reign of James I was royal permission given to print foreign news. The printing of home news was still forbidden.—WICKHAM STEED.

Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

We do face a danger in education at the present time. In this orgy of economy sweeping over the country, there is the natural tendency to go back to fundamentals; to do away with the so-called frills of education; to reduce teachers' salaries, never much more than a living wage; and we must come to the rescue. A penny wise, pound foolish policy in economy today means a tomorrow unfit to deal with the problems of life.—GRACE MORRISON POOLE.

Women Like Industry

I'm one who believes that 50 per cent of women now in war work will stay in industry after the war.—HENRY J. KAISER.

Co-operation the Key

The hope of future peace depends upon how far the nations of the world can learn to work co-operatively for common ends.—FRANCIS B. SAYRE.

It Shall Not Fall

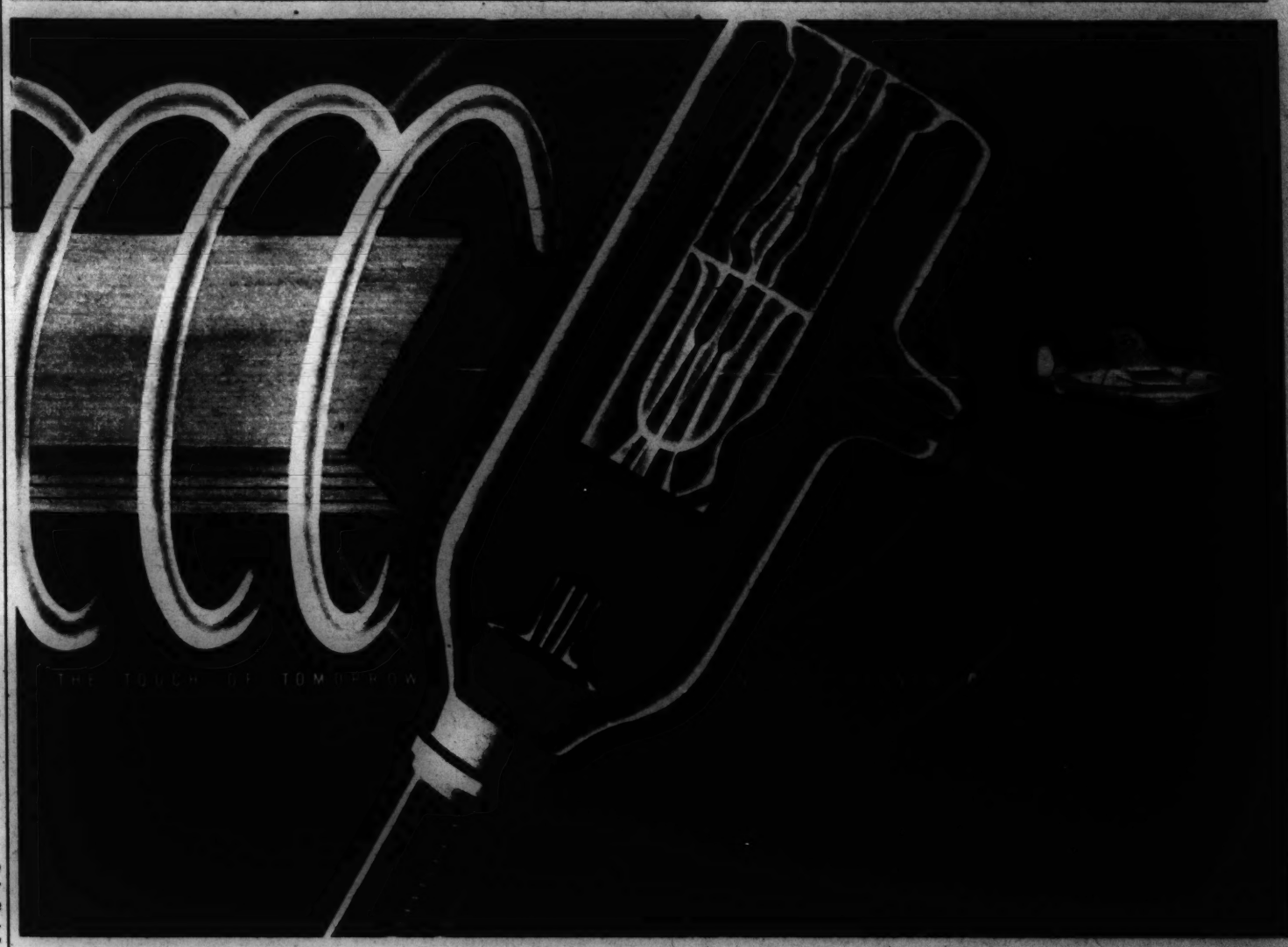
Neither in law nor in fact is there any way of disbanding the League (of Nations). The Covenant was destined for "eternity," and its articles allow no one, not even all the League members together, to extinguish the organization.—HANS HABE, lecturer and author.

Love Your Enemy

No good and efficient commander of any army or any of its parts appeals to hate. He appeals to heroism, sacrifice, honor, comradeship, loyalty, courage—all the great list of affirmative virtues.—DOROTHY THOMPSON.

International Gardening

The Allies can help to sweep aside the dead leaves of Europe's many winters of discontent, and thus clear the ground for a fresh flowering of the Continent—or they may let nature take its course, with the risk that the new seeds will not be strong enough to break, unaided, through the sod.—VERA MICHELES DEAN.



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Through X-ray, the unfathomable electron has saved millions of lives. Through radio, it has extended man's hearing to every corner of the world. Through television, it permits him to see beyond all previous limits of sight.

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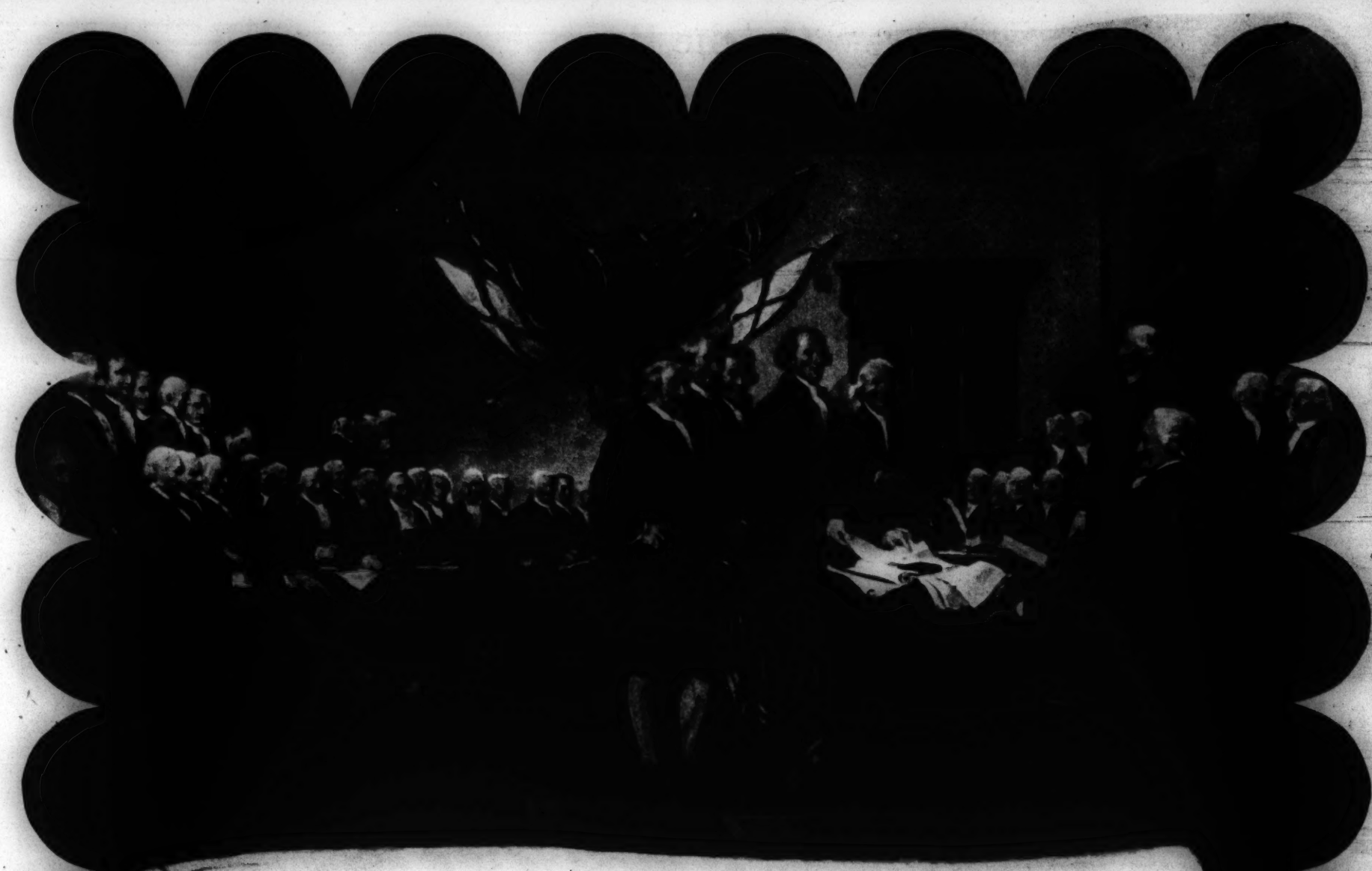

One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Years After

"We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness..."

CHRISTMAS 1943—over seven scores of years have passed into history since these words were written and given to this nation as God gave the earth sunshine—so that the beauties of man's soul, the accomplishments of his mind, the goodness of his heart, may unfold and blend into a pattern of purposeful living which is the manifest destiny of life itself.

Yes, Christmas 1943, is indeed a tribute to the founders of our country who planned so well for us. For it is a triumph of men of tolerance and good-will over a Godless creed. It is a living proof that those, born into the blessedness of Freedom will rise to protect the sacred ideals upon which America was founded—to defend the holy precepts of Him for whom this Day is observed.

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